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**CAESAR  
COMPOSITION**

**SCOTT**

**VAN TUYL**



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# A CAESAR COMPOSITION BOOK

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CHICAGO

SCOTT, FORESMAN AND COMPANY

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## INTRODUCTION

This book is prepared in the belief that the principles of syntax, which are illustrated by the exercises in composition will be more easily and more firmly fixed in the mind of the student if placed before him in clear statement in connection with the material for translation. Further, there seems little occasion for requiring the purchase of a grammar by students who are to take but two years of Latin, a class which includes a considerable proportion of the students of Caesar in most public high schools. This text can be used without the employment of a grammar, though references are provided for those who prefer to have the grammar in the hands of students in the second year.

The illustrative phrases and sentences are taken from the chapters of the Caesar text on which the respective lessons are based, and the vocabulary is closely limited to the chapter to which the lesson is referred or to the chapters immediately preceding. In the last nine lessons it has seemed desirable to employ constructions for drill which are not found in the chapters on which these lessons are based, and consequently no illustrations are given.

A number of lessons contain reviews of forms which require special attention on the part of the average student. For a study of these, reference is made to the pages from the Appendix of *Bellum Helveticum* which are printed at the end of this volume.



# CAESAR COMPOSITION

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## LESSON I

(BOOK I, CHAPTER 1)

### 1. Predicate Nominative

### 2. Ablative of Specification

1. *Passive forms of verbs meaning to name, call, appoint, choose, and the like, and forms of sum, may be followed by a predicate noun in the same case as the subject.*

Galli ipsōrum linguā *Celtae* appellantur.

2. *The ablative may be used with verbs, adjectives, or nouns, to specify in what respect something is true.*

Reliquōs Gallōs *virtūte* praecedunt.

1. The Helvetians were called Celts. 2. This river is called the Rhone. 3. The Aquitanians surpassed the Belgians in culture. 4. The Gauls and Germans differed from each other in customs and laws. 5. Caesar waged war with the Helvetians. 6. The rest of the Gauls are also very brave.

7. The Belgians who are the farthest distant from the province are the bravest of the Gauls. 8. The river Rhine separates them from the Germans, and their country also touches the ocean. 9. They often wage war with the Germans.

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1. A. 284; B. 168; H. 401, 1; H-B. 317, III; W. 95, *a*.

2. A. 418; B. 226; H. 480; H-B. 441; W. 149.

## LESSON II

## (CHAPTER 2)

## 1. Ablative of Accompaniment

## 2. Dative with Special Verbs

1. *Accompaniment is expressed by the ablative, usually with cum. But cum may be omitted, especially in military phrases, when the noun is modified by an adjective other than a numeral.*

Ut cum omnibus cōpiis exīrent.

2. *Many verbs meaning to favor, help, please, trust, and their opposites, also many verbs meaning to believe, persuade, command, serve, resist, obey, envy, spare, pardon, and the like, take the dative, when the English idiom would suggest a direct object:*

Cīvitātī persuāsit.

1. The Helvetians went forth from their country with a great number (*multitūdō*) of men. 2. Orgetorix persuaded the Helvetians easily, because they were desirous of war (*use gerund*). 3. The Germans did not wage war with the Aquitanians. 4. The consuls were not able to persuade the multitude. 5. These men were called Belgians. 6. The Helvetians did not surpass the Germans in courage.

7. The country of the Helvetians extends from Lake Geneva to the river Rhine. 8. It is bounded on one side by the Jura mountains (*singular*) which separate the Helvetians from the Sequani. 9. The Helvetians are very brave, but they do not often make war on their neighbors.

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1. A. 413; B. 222; H. 473, 1; H.-B. 418, 420; W. 140.

2. A. 367; B. 187, II a; H. 426; H.-B. 362 ft. n. 3; W. 115.



## LESSON III

(CHAPTER 3)

## 1. Dative of Indirect Object

## 2. Accusative of Duration of Time

1. *The indirect object is put in the dative case.*

*Eī filiam suam in mātrimōnium dat.*

2. *Duration of time is expressed by the accusative.*

*Cuius pater rēgnum multōs annōs obtinuerat.*

1. The neighboring (nearest) tribes (*cīvītās*) did not give the Helvetians grain. 2. The father of Casticus had been king for many years. 3. The Helvetians had not given Orgetorix royal power. 4. This man has held the leadership in the state for three years. 5. Diviciacus will set out with the army. 6. The senate will not be able to persuade these tribes.

7. The father of Casticus the Sequanian had been a friend of the Roman people for many years. 8. But his son, who was popular with (acceptable to) the common people made a conspiracy with Orgetorix. 9. He tried to seize the royal power among the Sequanians, but this was not very easy to accomplish.

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1. A. 361; B. 187; H. 424; H.-B. 365; W. 113.

2. A. 423, 2; B. 181; H. 417; H.-B. 387; W. 130.

## LESSON IV

(CHAPTER 4)

## 1. Ablative of Time

## 2. Ablative of Means

1. *Time when or within which, is expressed by the ablative without a preposition.*

*Diē cōstitutā Orgetorix ad iūdicium familiam coēgit.*

2. *Means is expressed by the ablative without a preposition.*

*Cum civitās armīs iūs suum exsequī cōnārētur.*

1. On that day Orgetorix was compelled to plead his case in chains. 2. The magistrates asserted their rights by [force of] arms. 3. In the year appointed, the Helvetians set out. 4. The state compelled him by punishment to plead his case. 5. The death of Orgetorix was reported to Caesar. 6. These men had been clients of Orgetorix for many years.

7. On the day appointed for the trial (for pleading the case) Orgetorix escaped by the help of (*per*) his clients and debtors whom he had collected. 8. The magistrates, aroused by this occurrence (*rēs*) attempted to collect an army and to assert their rights by arms. 9. According to their custom they collected a large number of men from the fields.

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1. A. 423, 1; B. 230; H. 486; H.-B. 439; W. 152.

2. A. 409; B. 218; H. 476; H.-B. 423; W. 143.

## LESSON V

## (CHAPTER 5)

## 1. Ablative with Special Deponent Verbs

2. Enclitic use of *cum*

1. *Ūtor, fruor, fungor, potior, and vēscor, and their compounds govern the ablative case.*

*Eōdem ūsī cōnsiliō.*

2. *With ablative forms of the personal and reflexive pronouns governed by cum, and usually also with relatives and interrogatives, the preposition is added to its object as an enclitic.*

*Quod sēcum portātūrī erant.*

1. The Helvetians used the grain which they had collected (*cōnferre*). 2. Each man took with him a three months' supply of meal. 3. The Rauraci will also adopt (use) this plan. 4. The Tulingi, with whom the Helvetians set out from home, were their neighbors. 5. The Boii and the Helvetians set out from home in the same year. 6. The Helvetians were hemmed in (*continēre*) by mountains and rivers.

7. After the death of Orgetorix, the Helvetians set out from their country. 8. They burned their towns and villages, and took with them a three-months' supply of meal. 9. The Rauraci adopted the same plan and set out with them.

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1. A. 410; B. 218 1; H. 477; H.-B. 429; W. 145.

2. A. 150 *d*; B. 142 4; H. 175 7, 182 2; H.-B. 418 *a*; W. 51 *c*.

## LESSON VI

## (CHAPTER 6)

## 1. Ablative of Route

## 2. Ablative Absolute

1. *The ablative is used to express the way by which a person or thing goes.*

*Quibus itineribus exire possent.*

2. *The ablative absolute consists of a noun or pronoun and a participle, adjective, or another noun or pronoun used in the ablative case, grammatically independent of the rest of the sentence.*

*Omnibus rebus comparatis diem dicunt.*

1. The Helvetians could leave home by two roads. 2. When everything was prepared (*Do not use a clause*), they all assembled. 3. The wagons will be taken (*dūcere*) by this road. 4. In the consulship of Lucius Piso and Aulus Gabinius the Helvetians and the Boii set out from home. 5. The Gauls used this bridge. 6. Caesar brought (led) one legion with him.

7. The river which flowed between the Helvetians and the Allobroges was crossed in several places by fording. 8. At that time a bridge also extended from the country of the Helvetians to a town of the Allobroges. 9. This bridge could be crossed by wagons.

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1. A. 429 a; B. 218 9; H. 476 (last two ex.); H.-B. 426; W. 144.

2. A. 419; B. 227; H. 489; H.-B. 421; W. 150.

## LESSON VII

## (CHAPTER 7)

## 1. Infinitive with Subject Accusative

## 2. Apposition

1. *The infinitive with its subject in the accusative case is used with verbs and phrases of knowing, thinking, remembering, saying, hearing, perceiving, and the like.*

Caesar quod memoriā tenēbat L. Cassium cōnsulem occīsum (esse).

2. *A noun or pronoun used without a connecting verb to explain the meaning of another noun or pronoun meaning the same thing, is called an appositive, and is put in the same case as the word it modifies.*

L. Cassium cōnsulem.

1. It was reported to the Helvetians that Caesar was setting out from the city. 2. The army of Cassius, the consul, was defeated. 3. The envoys said that the bridge was broken down. 4. Nammeius, an envoy of the Helvetians, was of unfriendly disposition toward the Romans. 5. The soldiers cannot go by this road. 6. When the consul had been killed (*abl. abs.*) the army was sent under the yoke.

7. When Caesar's arrival was reported to the Helvetians, envoys were sent to him. 8. These envoys said that the Helvetians would refrain from injury and harm, and they asked that it be allowed them to go through our province.

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1. A. 459; B. 331; H. 613; H.-B. 589; W. 279.

2. A. 282; B. 169, 2; H. 393; H.-B. 319, I; W. 95, b.

## LESSON VIII

(CHAPTER 8)

## 1. Ablative of Place Whence

## 2. Reflexive Pronouns

1. Place from which is regularly expressed by the ablative with a preposition. But the preposition is omitted with names of towns and small islands, and with *domō* and *rūre*.

*Quī ex prōvinciā convēnerant.*

2. The reflexive pronoun is used to refer to the subject of the sentence.

*Intereā eā legiōne quam sēcum habēbat.*

1. The soldiers have assembled from the province. 2. Caesar had with him the tenth (*decima*) legion. 3. The Helvetians had assembled from their towns. 4. Caesar said that he fortified redoubts. 5. The Rhone, a large river, separates the Helvetians from our province. 6. The Helvetians made a large number of (*complūrēs*) rafts.

7. The soldiers fortified redoubts and constructed a wall and a ditch from Lake Geneva to the Jura mountains. 8. When this work had been completed and garrisons stationed (*abl. abs.*) the Helvetians tried to cross the river by night, but the soldiers drove them back with their weapons.

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1. A. 426 1; B. 229; H. 462, 1; H.-B. 409; W. 134, a.

2. A. 299; B. 244, I, II; H. 503, 504; H.-B. 262; W. 163.

## LESSON IX

(CHAPTER 9)

1. Ablative of Cause
2. Objective Genitive

1. *The ablative is used to express cause.*

Dumnorīx grātiā et largitiōne plūrimum poterat.

2. *The genitive may be used with nouns or adjectives to express the object of the action implied.*

Cupiditāte rēgnī.

1. Dumnorix desired a revolution because of his eagerness for (of) royal power. 2. He undertook this affair because of his eagerness for popularity. 3. These men are very influential because of their lavish giving. 4. Envoys came to Dumnorix from the Helvetians. 5. The Helvetians and Sequani gave hostages to each other (*not dative*). 6. The Sequani did not hinder the Helvetians from their march.

7. The Helvetians were unable to cross (could not cross) the Rhone and go through the Roman province on account of the fortifications which Caesar had made. 8. Envoys were then (*deinde*) sent to the Sequani, but they could not persuade these, and so Dumnorix, the Aeduan, who was friendly to the Helvetians, undertook the affair.

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1. A. 404; B. 219; H. 475; H.-B. 444; W. 138.

2. A. 347; B. 200; H. 440 2; H.-B. 354; W. 98, 106.



## LESSON X

(CHAPTER 10)

## 1. Dative with Compounds

## 2. Complementary Infinitive

1. *The dative is used after many verbs compounded with ad, ante, con, in, inter, ob, post, prae, prō, sub, super, and sometimes circum.*

*Eī mūnitiōnī T. Labiēnum praefēcit.*

2. *The infinitive may be used to complete the meaning of another verb, on which it directly depends.*

*Ire contendit.*

1. The Roman people placed Caesar in command of the province. 2. Caesar hastened to lead his army into the country of the Vocontii. 3. Titus Labienus had been placed in command of the fortifications. 4. The legion will try to reach (arrive in) the country of the Allobroges on the seventh day. 5. Dumnorix was always very powerful because of his popularity. 6. There were many causes of war.

7. Two legions were levied in Italy by Caesar and three which were wintering around Aquileia were led out of winter quarters. 8. Labienus, whom Caesar had placed in command of the fortifications, had one legion. 9. With these six legions Caesar marched (made a march) into the country of the Allobroges and from there into the country of the Segusiavi, who are outside the province.

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1. A. 370; B. 187 III; H. 429; H.-B. 376; W. 116.

2. A. 456; B. 328; H. 607; H.-B. 586, a; W. 275.



## LESSON XI

(CHAPTER 11)

1. Clauses of Result with *ut*2. Causal Clauses with *cum*1. Result clauses introduced by *ut* take the subjunctive.

Ut oppida expugnārī nōn dēbuerint.

2. Causal clauses introduced by *cum* take the subjunctive.

Cum sē dēfendere nōn possent.

1. Since the Helvetians were laying waste their lands, the Aeduans sent envoys to Caesar. 2. The Allobroges have so deserved of (*dē*) the Roman people that Caesar ought to defend them. 3. Since the Helvetians have led their forces through the pass, the Aeduans will ask aid. 4. The lands of the Aeduans were so laid waste that they could not easily keep the [force of] enemy from their towns. 5. The Helvetians made war on (*bellum īnferre*) the Allobroges. 6. Their children have been carried away into slavery.

7. Envoys were sent to Caesar by the Aeduans whose towns had been stormed. 8. Since they had been allies of the Roman people, Caesar sent them aid. 9. Also the lands of the Allobroges had been devastated and their towns burned (*incendere*). 10. The Helvetians had not yet (*nōndum*) arrived in the country of the Santoni.

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1. A. 537; B. 284; H. 570; H.-B. 521, 2; W. 226.

2. A. 549; B. 286 2; H. 598; H.-B. 523; W. 239.

## LESSON XII

(CHAPTER 12)

1. Two Accusatives with Compounds of *trans*

## 2. Place From Which with Special Words

1. *Transitive verbs compounded with trāns may take two objects, one governed by the preposition, the other by the force of the simple verb.*

*Trēs partēs cōpiārum Helvētiōs id flūmen trādūxisse.*

## 2. (For the ablative denoting place whence, see Lesson VIII.)

*Cum domō exisset.*

1. The Helvetians led their forces across that river. 2. The Tigurini had set out from home in the memory of our fathers. 3. Caesar had not yet led the army across the Saone. 4. The Romans will attack that division (*pāgus*) which has set out from home. 5. Since Caesar came upon the Helvetians unawares, they took to flight. 6. This river flows with such (*tam*) remarkable sluggishness, that it can be easily crossed.

7. Caesar avenged both public and (*et . . . et*) private wrongs when he attacked and cut to pieces that part of the Helvetians which had been left on this side of the Saone. 8. For the Tigurini had killed Lucius Cassius and sent his army under the yoke, and in the same battle they had killed Lucius Piso, the grandfather of Caesar's father-in-law.

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1. A. 395; B. 179; H. 413; H.-B. 386; W. 127.

2. A. 427, 1; B. 229 1; H. 462, 4; H.-B. 451, a; W. 134 a.

## LESSON XIII

(CHAPTER 13)

## 1. Time Within Which

## 2. Genitive with Verbs of Remembering and Forgetting

1. *The ablative is used to express the time within which an act takes place.*

Id quod ipsī XX diēbus cōnfēcerant.

2. *The genitive is often used after verbs of remembering and forgetting, but the accusative is sometimes used, regularly so with forms of neuter pronouns.*

Reminīscerētur et *veteris incommodī* populī Rōmānī et *prīstinae virtūtis* Helvētiōrum.

1. He will overtake the Helvetians within four days. 2. The Romans remembered this disaster. 3. Caesar crossed the river in one day. 4. The Gauls remembered the courage of their fathers. 5. The Helvetians could not lead their forces across the Rhone. 6. Divico set out from home with the rest of the Helvetians.

7. A bridge was made across (*in*) the Saone and the army was thus led across in one day. 8. The Helvetians, who had crossed this river with the greatest difficulty, were startled by the sudden approach of the Romans, and they sent an embassy to Caesar. 9. Divico, who remembered the war with Cassius (*adjective*) and the former disaster of the Romans, was leader of this embassy.

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1. A. 423; B. 231; H. 487; H.-B. 439; W. 152.

2. A. 350; B. 206; H. 454; H.-B. 350; W. 107.

## LESSON XIV

(CHAPTER 14)

**Indirect Discourse**

*The use of modes in indirect discourse is as follows: A main clause expressing a statement takes its verb in the infinitive with its subject in the accusative.*

*A main clause expressing a command takes its verb in the subjunctive.*

*Subordinate clauses have their verbs in the subjunctive.*

1. Caesar said that the Roman people had been deceived. 2. We know that this was done by the Helvetians. 3. Divico replied that hostages had not been given. 4. The Aeduans remembered (held in memory) that envoys had been sent. 5. The Romans could not forget the recent injuries. 6. Hostages will be sent within twenty days.

7. The envoys said that the Helvetians had inflicted injuries on the Aeduans, who were allies of the Roman people, and that they had attempted a journey through the province; 8. that Caesar, who was leader of the Roman army, was witness of this fact (thing).

## LESSON XV

## (CHAPTER 15)

## 1. Ablative of Separation

## 2. Indirect Question

1. *The ablative of separation is used with or without a preposition after words of privation, separation, removal, and the like.*

Caesar suōs ā proeliō continēbat.

2. *The verb of an indirect question is put in the subjunctive.*

Quī videant quās in partēs hostēs iter faciant.

1. The enemy will not be restrained from battle. 2. The Helvetians did not see in what direction Caesar was marching (making his march). 3. The enemy cannot prevent our cavalry from foraging. 4. We do not know in what place the Romans began battle with the cavalry of the enemy. 5. The Aeduians said that four thousand horsemen had been collected. 6. The envoys replied that the cavalry which had been sent ahead could not be restrained from battle.

7. The Helvetians began battle with Caesar's cavalry, which had been sent ahead, and routed them. 8. They were elated by this battle, because five hundred horsemen had been able to rout so large a number. 9. But on the next day our men stood their ground more boldly, and prevented the enemy from foraging and plundering.

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1. A. 400; B. 214; H. 461; H.-B. 408, 411; W. 134.

2. A. 574; B. 300; H. 649 II; H.-B. 537; W. 262.

## LESSON XVI

(CHAPTER 16)

## 1. Two Accusatives with Verbs of Asking

## 2. Antecedent of Relative Pronoun Repeated

1. *Some verbs of asking and demanding take two accusatives, one expressing the thing asked for and the other the person of whom the request is made.*

Caesar *Aeduōs frūmentum* flāgitāre.

2. *The antecedent of a relative pronoun is sometimes repeated in the relative clause.*

*Diem instāre quō diē frūmentum militibus metīrī oportēret.*

1. Caesar demanded cavalry of the Aeduans. 2. The enemy turned their course away from the river on which [river] Caesar was bringing his grain supplies (*frūmentum*). 3. The Romans will not demand ships of the Gauls. 4. The army will use the grain which the Aeduans are bringing. 5. The soldiers did not know on what day the enemy had moved camp. 6. The magistrates will restrain their people (*suōs*) from war.

7. The Romans undertook this war, influenced in large part by the entreaties of the Aeduans. 8. The Aeduans had promised cavalry and grain, and a large number of their leading men (*prīncipēs*) were in Caesar's camp. 9. But in so critical a situation (*tempus*) they did not assist him.

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1. A. 396; B. 178 a; H. 411; H.-B. 393; W. 125.

2. A. 307 a; B. 251 3; H. 399, 1; H.-B. 284 4; W. cf. p. 62,



## LESSON XVII

## (CHAPTER 17)

## 1. Ablative of Agent

## 2. Use of Perfect Participle

1. *The ablative with ā or ab is used to express the agent, with a passive verb.*

Ab eīsdem nostra cōsilia ēnūntiārī.

2. *The perfect participle denotes an act taking place before the time of the verb with whose subject it agrees. It may be used as a brief expression for various ideas, such as cause, time, condition, and the like.*

Liscus ōrātiōne Caesaris *adductus* quod anteā tacuerat prōpōnit.

1. The common people were not hindered by Liscus. 2. Influenced by the authority of these men, they did not collect the grain. 3. These things will be reported by the Gauls. 4. Compelled by the authority of the magistrate, he kept silent. 5. The magistrates had demanded grain of the common people. 6. The Gauls have not sent the cavalry which they promised.

7. There were some of the Aeduans who were more influential than Liscus. 8. By disloyal talk, they hindered the common people from bringing the grain which they had promised. 9. Liscus could not restrain them, but he disclosed their plans to Caesar.

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1. A. 405; B. 216; H. 468; H.-B. 406 1; W. 137.

2. A. 496; B. 337 2; H. 638; H.-B. 604; W. 283.

## LESSON XVIII

(CHAPTER 18)

## 1. Ablative of Price

## 2. Semi-deponents

1. *With verbs of buying and selling, and the like, price is expressed by the ablative.*

*Parvō pretiō redēpta habēre.*

2. *Semi-deponents have active forms in the present system and passive forms in the perfect system. The only verbs belonging to this class are audeō, gaudeō, soleō, fīdō, and some compounds of the last.*

1. Dumnorix bought the taxes for a small price. 2. We do not dare to send the cavalry. 3. No one could buy the taxes for a large price when Dumnorix bid (*abl. abs.*). 4. These tribes (*civitās*) did not dare to favor the Romans. 5. Diviciacus was restored to his former position of honor by Caesar. 6. Liscus, retained by Caesar, spoke more freely.

7. Dumnorix was a man of great boldness and of great popularity. 8. He supported a large number of cavalry at his own expense, and he was very powerful among the neighboring tribes. 9. He had favored Orgetorix, because he hated Caesar and the Romans. 10. His brother, Diviciacus, did not dare disclose these things to Caesar.

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1. A. 416; B. 225; H. 478; H.-B. 427; W. 147.

2. A. 192; B. 114 1; H. 224; H.-B. 161; W. 74.



## LESSON XIX

(CHAPTER 19)

## 1. Constructions with Verbs of Fear

## 2. Subjective Genitive

1. *Verbs and phrases expressing fear, anxiety, or danger are followed by the subjunctive introduced by ut or nē. In such sentences nē means that and ut means that...not.*

*Nē Dīviciācī animum offēnderet verēbātur.*

2. *The subjective genitive refers to the subject of the action implied in the noun on which the genitive depends.*

*Dīviciācī summum in populum Rōmānum studium.*

1. They feared that Dumnorix would lead the forces of the Helvetians through the country of the Sequani. 2. The Gauls knew the great devotion of Diviciacus to Caesar. 3. Diviciacus fears that the magistrate of the Aeduans will accuse his brother. 4. At the coming of Caesar envoys were sent. 5. All these things were bought for a small price. 6. The Gauls had not dared to offend Diviciacus (the mind of Diviciacus).

7. The Helvetians had been led through the country of the Sequani by Dumnorix, who had also arranged that hostages should be exchanged (given) between them. 8. He had done these things without the order of the Aeduans and he was accused by the magistrate, Liscus. 9. But Caesar feared that he would offend his brother by punishing him (by his punishment).

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1. A. 564; B. 296 2; H. 567; H.-B. 502, 4; W. 228 b.

2. A. 343, n. 1 (2); B. 199; H. 440, 1; H.-B. 344; W. 98.

## LESSON XX

(CHAPTER 20)

## 1. Locative Case

2. Clauses of Purpose with *ut* and *ne*

1. The locative case, expressing place where, is seen in the forms *domī*, at home, *rūrī*, in the country, and a few other common nouns. Names of cities and small islands in the first and second declension, singular number, have their locative forms identical with the genitive.

Cum ipsī plūrimum *domī* atque in reliquā Galliā posset.

2. The subjunctive introduced by *ut* or *nē* is used to express purpose.

Custōdēs pōnit ut quae agat scīre possit.

1. Dumnorix was very influential at home. 2. Diviciacus summoned his brother in order that he might warn him. 3. They cannot avoid suspicion (*plural*) at home. 4. Caesar excused these acts (*haec*) that the state might not complain. 5. He feared that Diviciacus would be influenced by the opinion of the common people. 6. The Gauls knew that these things were true.

7. No one felt (*capere*) more regret over this than Diviciacus, because he was influenced by love for his brother (*adjective*) and by friendship for (of) Caesar. 8. But he knew these things were true, and he summoned Dumnorix. 9. Caesar comforted him, since he knew these things had not happened with his consent (*voluntās*).

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1. A. 427, 3; B. 232; H. 483, 484; H.-B. 449; W. 151 a.

2. A. 531; B. 282; H. 568; H.-B. 502, 2; W. 225.

## LESSON XXI

(CHAPTER 21)

## 1. Genitive with Adjectives

## 2. Relative Clause of Purpose

1. *The genitive may be used with adjectives expressing desire, knowledge, memory, fulness, power, and the like.*

Quī rei militāris perītissimus habēbātur.

2. *A relative clause with its verb in the subjunctive is sometimes used to express purpose.*

Quālis esset nātūra montis quī cognōscerent mīsīt.

1. Titus Labienus was very familiar with military affairs (*not ablative*). 2. We shall send two legions to ascend (who shall ascend) the mountain. 3. The Gauls were familiar with the nature of the mountain. 4. The scouts were sent ahead to learn the nature of the road. 5. This man was considered very brave (*fortis*) at home. 6. The enemy encamped at the foot of the mountain that our men might not ascend.

7. In the third watch Titus Labienus, with two legions, was sent ahead to ascend the mountain. 8. The ascent of the mountain was easy and Labienus had with him guides who knew the road. 9. Publius Considius was also sent with scouts who were familiar with the nature of the place.

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1. A. 349; B. 204; H. 450; H.-B. 354; W. 106.

2. A. 531 2; B. 282 2; H. 590; H.-B. 502, 2; W. 225.

## LESSON XXII

(CHAPTER 22)

1. Use of *ut* with Indicative2. Substantive Use of Possessives (*nostri, sui, etc.*)

1. *Ut, meaning as, or when, is followed by the indicative.*

*Ut postea ex captivis comperit.*

2. *Possessives are frequently used as nouns.*

*Montem a suis teneri.*

1. The soldiers, as Caesar had directed, refrained from battle. 2. The mountain was held by our men. 3. The Romans had moved their camp, as the enemy afterward learned. 4. Caesar ordered his men to follow the enemy. 5. The captives were very familiar with the plan of the enemy. 6. We shall send soldiers to seize the mountain.

7. At daybreak the mountain was held by Labienus, and Caesar's forces were not far away, as was afterward discovered. 8. But Considius reported that the mountain was held by the Gauls, and Caesar refrained from battle. 9. Considius had seen our (own) men whom Caesar had sent ahead with Labienus.

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1. A. 543; B. 287; H. 602; H.-B. 550, 562, 563; W. cf. p. 60.

2. A. 302 a; B. 236 1; H. 494; H.-B. 250, 2; W. 158.

## LESSON XXIII

(CHAPTER 23)

## 1. Accusative of Limit

2. Genitive with *postridie*

1. *Place to which is expressed by the accusative with in or ad. But names of towns and small islands, and domum and rūs omit the preposition.*

*Bibracte ire contendit.*

2. *The adverbs postrīdiē and prīdiē are often followed by the genitive.*

*Postrīdiē eius diēi rei frumentāriae prōspiciendum exīstimāvit.*

1. Caesar set out for Bibracte with his army. 2. On the day following [this day] runaway slaves of Lucius Aemilius reported this fact to the Helvetians. 3. Envoys of the Aeduan hastened to go to Rome. 4. On the day following, the enemy seized the higher position (places). 5. The Romans turned their course (*iter*), as was reported to the Helvetians. 6. The Gauls attacked our men from the rear line.

7. Bibracte, a large town of the Aeduan, was not more than eighteen miles distant from the camp of the Romans. 8. This fact was reported to Caesar through scouts, and on the day following he turned his course. 9. The Helvetians also hastened to go to Bibracte, in order to cut off our men from grain supplies.

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1. A. 427, 2; B. 182, 1 a); H. 418; H.-B. 385, b; W. 131.

2. A. 359 b; B. 201 3 a; H. 446 5; H.-B. 380 c.

## LESSON XXIV

(CHAPTER 24)

## 1. Adjectives Denoting a Part

2. Construction with *iubeo*

1. The adjectives *summus*, *medius*, *imius*, *primus*, and some others are frequently used to specify a particular part of that which is expressed by the noun modified.

In colle *mediō*; in *summō* *iūgō*.

2. *Iubeō* and *vetō* regularly take the infinitive with subject accusative.

*Tōtum montem hominibus complēri* iussit.

1. Four legions were drawn up half way up the hill. 2. He ordered the cavalry to withstand the attack of the enemy. 3. The auxiliaries were stationed on the top of the mountain. 4. Caesar had ordered these men to fortify the camp. 5. Caesar set out for Geneva with two legions. 6. On the day following, the Helvetians drove back our cavalry.

7. Caesar fortified the place in which the baggage was, and stationed two legions on the top of the hill. 8. The cavalry had been sent to make an attack upon (*in w. acc.*) the enemy, and the four veteran legions had been drawn up half way up the hill. 9. But the cavalry were driven back by the enemy.

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1. A. 293; B. 241 1; H. 497 4; H.-B. 244; W. 160.

2. A. 563 *a*; B. 331, II; H. 614; H.-B. 587; W. 280.



## LESSON XXV

(CHAPTER 25)

## 1. Dative of Purpose

2. Constructions with *mille*

1. *The dative may be used to denote the purpose or end for which a thing is intended or which it serves.*

Gallis magnō ad pugnam erat impedimentō.

2. *Mille may be used in the singular either as an adjective or as a noun. The plural form is always a noun and is followed by the partitive genitive.*

Hominum milibus circiter XV.

1. The shields of the enemy were a great hindrance to our men. 2. Two thousand soldiers began to retreat. 3. This legion served as a guard (was for a guard) to the baggage. 4. Five thousand Helvetians resisted our men (*dative*). 5. The Gauls, who were on top of the mountain, saw this. 6. Caesar ordered the horses to be removed.

7. The shields of the Gauls were pierced and fastened together by the javelins of our men so that they could not fight to advantage (*satis commodē*), and many threw down their shields. 8. The Helvetians retreated to the mountains, but the Boii and Tulingi, who served as a guard to the rear line of the enemy, made an attack on the Romans and began to surround them.

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1. A. 382; B. 191; H. 425 3; H.-B. 360; W. 119.

2. A. 134 d; B. 80 5; H. 168, 1; H.-B. 131 3; W. 48.

## LESSON XXVI

(CHAPTER 26)

1. **Adversative (Concessive) Clause with *cum***2. **Pronominal Adjectives**

1. *Adversative or concessive clauses introduced by cum take the subjunctive.*

Cum ab hōrā septimā ad vesperum pugnātum sit, āversum hostem vidēre nēmō potuit.

2. *The following adjectives have the genitive ending -ius and the dative ending -ī in all genders:*

alius	ūnus	alter
sōlus	tōtus	uter
ūllus	nūllus	neuter

1. Although they piled up (*obicere*) their wagons as a rampart, they could not withstand our attack. 2. They captured the baggage of one legion. 3. Although the Helvetians had arrived in the country of the Lingones, Caesar followed them. 4. The attack of no part of our army could be withstood. 5. Many thousand men were killed in this battle. 6. The enemy left part of their forces as a guard to the baggage.

7. The battle lasted (*impersonal*) from the seventh hour till evening. 8. Many Roman soldiers were wounded by the javelins which the enemy hurled upon them as they came up (coming up), but they gained possession of the enemy's camp. 9. In this place they captured a son and a daughter of Orgetorix. 10. Those who escaped (*superesse*) from the battle set out for the country of the Lingones.

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1. A. 549; B. 309; H. 598; H.-B. 526; W. 239.

2. A. 113; B. 66; H. 93; H.-B. 112; W. 32.



## LESSON XXVII

(CHAPTER 27)

1. *Cum* Clauses of Description2. Tense Use with *dum*

1. The imperfect or pluperfect subjunctive may be used in clauses introduced by *cum*, describing the situation or circumstances under which an act takes place.

*Cum eōs suum adventum exspectāre iussisset, pārūrunt.*

2. *Dum*, meaning while, is regularly followed by the present indicative.

*Dum ea conquīruntur et cōnferuntur.*

1. When the Helvetians sent envoys, Caesar demanded hostages. 2. While they were awaiting our coming, six thousand men set out (*ēgredi*) from the camp. 3. They were not punished (visited with punishment) when they had given up their arms. 4. Caesar's army arrived there while the enemy were collecting the arms. 5. Although they set out at night, their flight could not be concealed. 6. Six thousand men of one division (*pāgus*) did not surrender their arms.

7. The envoys who had been sent, met Caesar on the march, and threw themselves at his feet. 8. He ordered them to collect their arms and await his coming. 9. But when he had demanded hostages they were overwhelmed (*perterritus*) with fear that they should be punished, and many fled.

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1. A. 546; B. 288, *B*; H. 600 II; H.-B. 524; W. 240.

2. A. 556; B. 293 I; H. 533 4; H.-B. 559; W. 234 *a*.

## LESSON XXVIII

(CHAPTER 28)

1. The Irregular Verbs *volō, nolo, malo*

## 2. The Ablative of Description

1. For the forms of *volō* and its compounds, see p. 109.

2. The ablative when modified by an adjective (or a genitive) may be used to describe a person or thing by expressing some quality.

*Bōiōs, quod ēgregiā virtūte cognitī erant, ut in finibus suis collocārent concessit.*

1. He is unwilling that the Germans shall cross (*present infin.*) the Rhine. 2. The Boii who were of unusual valor, set out with the Helvetians. 3. The leader of the Gauls is willing to give hostages. 4. The country of the Helvetians was of great extent (*lātītūdō*). 5. When the Gauls had brought back the runaway slaves, Caesar treated them as enemies (regarded them in the number of enemies). 6. While the arms were being given up, these men set out for home.

7. The Helvetians, Tulingi, and Latobrigi after surrendering their arms returned to their own country, and rebuilt (*restituere*) the towns which had been burnt. 8. The Allobroges furnished (*facere*) them a supply of grain, as Caesar directed. 9. The Boii, who were of unusual valor, were located in the country of the Aeduans.

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1. A. 199; B. 130; H. 295; H.-B. 192; W. 82.

2. A. 415; B. 224; H. 473 2; H.-B. 443; W. 141.

## LESSON XXIX

(CHAPTER 29)

## 1. Numerals

2. Place Constructions with *domus*

1. (*For the list of numerals see p. 86.*)

2. *With the noun domus place to which is expressed by the accusative without a preposition, place from which by the ablative without a preposition, and place where by the locative form domī.*

1. The Helvetians set out from home with their women and children. 2. One hundred and ten thousand returned home, as Caesar commanded. 3. The Romans found muster rolls, written in Greek characters, in the camp of the Gauls. 4. Many old men who were in the camp were not able to bear arms. 5. The Helvetians and Boii were (men) of great bravery. 6. They were willing to return home, as was ordered.

7. The records which the soldiers found in the camp of the Gauls and brought to Caesar were written in Greek characters. 8. From these records Caesar found out (*reperire*) what number of Helvetians, Boii, and Tulingi had set out from home. 9. The aggregate of all who returned home amounted to (was of) one hundred and ten thousand.

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1. A. 133; B. 79; H. 163; H.-B. 130; W. 47.

2. A. 427; B. 182 1, b); H. 419, 1, 462, 4, 484, 2; H.-B. 449-451; W. 131, 134 a.

## LESSON XXX

(BOOK II, CHAPTER 1)

## 1. Partitive Genitive

## 2. Gerundive Construction

1. *The genitive is used to express the whole, of which a part is denoted by the word on which the genitive depends.*

Quam tertiam esse Galliae partem dixerāmus.

2. *The gerundive in agreement with a noun forms the gerundive construction which is commonly used in place of the gerund with a direct object.*

Ad conducendōs hominēs.

1. Part of the Gauls were unwilling to conspire against the Roman people. 2. Caesar had resources for hiring men. 3. Our army will be led against (*ad*) this part of the Germans. 4. The more powerful (men) will have means to seize (resources for seizing) the supreme authority. 5. The Gauls because of their fickleness of mind had desired a revolution. 6. We fear that they will conspire against us.

7. Caesar who was in hither Gaul was informed by rumors that one part of Gaul was conspiring against the Romans, and Labienus also sent letters. 8. Our army had not been led against them, but they feared that we would remain (*versārī*) in Gaul. 9. Also those who had opportunities for seizing royal power feared that they could not do this under our authority.

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1. A. 346; B. 201; H. 440, 5; H.-B. 346; W. 101.

2. A. 503; B. 339; H. 623; H.-B. 609, 610; W. 285 II.

## LESSON XXXI

## (CHAPTER 2)

## 1. The Subjunctive by Attraction

## 2. Prepositions Governing the Accusative or Ablative

1. *Sometimes a verb which would otherwise stand in the indicative is put in the subjunctive, because its clause depends on a subjunctive or infinitive.*

Dat negōtium Senonibus reliquisque Gallis utī ea quae apud eōs *gerantur* cognōscant.

2. *The prepositions in and sub take the accusative after verbs expressing motion, and the ablative after verbs expressing rest or mere existence.*

1. Caesar sent the lieutenant to bring the legion which had been levied. 2. This army will be led into Gaul. 3. The Senones set out in order that they might inform Caesar as soon as (*cum primum*) there was a supply of grain. 4. This camp was in lower (*citerior*) Gaul. 5. Part of the enemy had reached (arrived at) the country of the Gauls. 6. They have set out to collect an army (*gerundive constr. w. ad.*).

7. Two legions had been levied in lower Gaul, and Quintus Pedius had been sent with these legions into upper Gaul. 8. At this time Caesar was informed that the Belgians were collecting an army, and he did not hesitate to move his camp (*quīn w. subj.*) and set out toward the enemy. 9. He reached their country at the beginning of summer.

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1. A. 593; B. 324; H. 652; H.-B. 539; W. 274.

2. A. 220, c; B. 143; H. 420, 3; H.-B. 457; W 154.

## LESSON XXXII

## (CHAPTER 3)

## 1. Contracted Perfects

## 2. Comparison of Adverbs

1. *In the perfect system of verbs which form their perfects in -vī, the v is sometimes lost and the vowels thus brought together contracted.*

2. *(For the comparison of adverbs see page p. 85.)*

1. The Remi said the other (*reliqui*) Belgians had conspired against the Romans. 2. The legion will arrive there sooner than any one anticipates (sooner than the expectation of all). 3. They did his commands very quickly (*superlative*). 4. The Remi had not conspired with the other Gauls. 5. They came that they might aid the Suessiones who were their kinsmen. 6. The legions which had been levied in lower Gaul came into the country of the Belgians.

7. The envoys who were sent by the Remi said that the Remi had not conspired against Caesar. 8. But the Suessiones, their kinsmen, who enjoyed (*ūtī*) the same laws, were in arms and had aided the other Belgians with grain. 9. The Germans were also ready to aid them.

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1. A. 181; B. 116, 1; H. 238; H.-B. 163; W. 72.

2. A. 218; B. 76 2; H. 311; H.-B. 128, 129; W. 40 b, c.



## LESSON XXXIII

## (CHAPTER 4)

## 1. The Ablative of Source

2. Passive Use of Compounds of *trans*

1. *The ablative may be used with participles expressing birth or parentage. To denote more remote origin, the preposition is used.*

Plērōsque Belgās esse ortōs ā Germānīs.

2. *When compounds of trāns governing two accusatives are used in the passive voice, the object of the verbal idea becomes the subject and the object of the preposition is retained in the accusative.*

Plērōsque Belgas Rhēnum trāductōs ibi cōnsēdisse.

1. Most of the Belgians have sprung from the Germans. 2. The army had been led across the Rhine. 3. These men have descended from the Cimbri. 4. Two legions will be led across the river. 5. The Nervii are farthest distant. 6. The Cimbri and Teutons had overrun all Gaul.

7. The Belgians, who had sprung from the Germans, had been led across the Rhine in early times, and the Gauls, who inhabited these regions, had been driven out. 8. From the memory of these events (*rēs*) the Belgians assumed great authority in military affairs.

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1. A. 403; B. 215; H. 467; H.-B. 413; W. 135.

2. A. 395, note 2; B. 179, 3; H. 413; H.-B. 386, a; W. 127 a.



## LESSON XXXIV

(CHAPTER 5)

1. Construction with *interest* and *refert*

2. Genitive of Measure

1. With the impersonal verbs *interest* and *rēfert* the genitive of nouns is used to refer to the person concerned. The ablative singular feminine form of the possessive pronoun is used instead of the genitive of personal pronouns in this construction.

*Rei publicae commūnisque salūtis intersit.*

2. The descriptive genitive is sometimes used to express measure.

*Castra in altitudinem pedum duodecim vallō mūnīre iubet.*

1. It is of importance to the Remi to give hostages.  
 2. They fortified the camp with a rampart twelve feet in height.  
 3. It is of importance to Caesar to send scouts. 4. The camp will be fortified with a rampart eight feet high. 5. Six cohorts were led across the river by the lieutenant. 6. The Aeduans had not sprung from the Germans.

7. After the forces of the Belgians had been collected (*perfect tense*) in one place Caesar led his army across the river Aisne and fortified his camp. 8. The Aedui had already (*iam*) led their troops into the country of the Belloyaci and were laying waste their lands. 9. This was done because it was of importance that the forces of the enemy should be kept apart.

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1. A. 355; B. 211; H. 449; H.-B. 345; W. 110.

2. A. 345 b; B. 203 2; H. 440 3; H.-B. 355; W. 100.

## LESSON XXXV

(CHAPTER 6)

1. **Passive Forms of *coepi***
2. **The Ablative Used with Preposition in Place of the Partitive Genitive**

1. *The passive forms of the verb coepī are used by Caesar whenever the infinitive depending upon them is passive.*

Lapidēs iacī coeptī sunt.

2. *The ablative with dē or ex is sometimes used in place of the partitive genitive, regularly so with cardinal numerals and quīdam.*

Unus ex eīs quī lēgātī vēnerant.

1. Javelins began to be thrown by the Belgians. 2. Iccius had been one of the envoys. 3. Stones had begun to be thrown by the defenders. 4. One of the Remi sent a messenger to Caesar. 5. This wall was twenty feet in height. 6. It is of importance to Iccius that aid be sent (*infinitive*).

7. The enemy are attacking a town of the Remi which is eight miles distant from our camp. 8. They are throwing stones and javelins at the wall, and they have cleared (*nūdāre*) it of defenders. 9. Iccius, who is in command of the town, will send a messenger to Caesar when night has put (*fut. perf.*) an end to the attack.

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1. A. 205 a; B. 133 1; H. 299 1; H.-B. 199 2; W. 86 a.

2. A. 346 c; B. 201 1 a; H. 444; H.-B. 346 c; W. 101 b.

## LESSON XXXVI

(CHAPTER 7)

## 1. Participles of Deponent Verbs

## 2. Position of Monosyllabic Prepositions

1. *Deponent verbs have the participles of both voices. The perfect participle is sometimes active, sometimes passive.*

2. *A monosyllabic preposition governing an object modified by an adjective is frequently placed between the adjective and the noun.*

*eādem dē causā.*

1. The enemy came there with great hope of capturing the town. 2. After laying waste (having laid waste) the lands of the Belgians, Caesar hastened toward this town. 3. For the same reason, messengers came from Iccius. 4. Using (*perf. part.*) the Gauls as guides, we shall send aid. 5. Aid had begun to be sent. 6. One of these guides was a Gaul.

7. The Cretan archers were sent thither by Caesar about midnight as aid to the townsmen. 8. But the enemy had already laid waste the lands of the Remi and were burning their towns and villages. 9. Caesar had pitched his camp eight miles from this place, and the enemy hastened toward him.

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1. A. 190 a; B. 112 a; H. 222 1; H.-B. 160; W. 73.

2. A. 599 d 2; B. 350 7 b; H. 671 5; H.-B. 627 4.

## LESSON XXXVII

(CHAPTER 8)

## 1. Participle Translated by Clause

## 2. Review of Cases with Prepositions

1. *A Latin participle is often best expressed in English by a clause.*

Cōpiās ex castrīs ēductās instrūxit.

2. (*For summary of case use with prepositions see p. 112.*)

1. Caesar led out the legions and stationed them in line of battle. 2. This place before the camp was advantageous for forming a line of battle. 3. The legion which had been led out of camp was drawn up in line of battle. 4. The enemy made an attack on those who had been left in camp. 5. This camp had been pitched in a suitable place. 6. The cavalry having set out from the camp were surrounded by the enemy.

7. At first Caesar refrained from battle on account of the great numbers of the enemy. 8. But our men were not inferior in courage, and so he stationed six legions before the camp. 9. He left in camp the two legions which had been levied last, and he placed artillery so that his men might not be surrounded by the enemy.

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1. A. 496 n. 2; B. 337; H. 639; H.-B. 604 1; W. 283.

2. A. 220 a, b, c; B. 141-143; H. 420, 490; H.-B. 455-457; W. 153-155.

## LESSON XXXVIII

(CHAPTER 9)

## 1. Impersonal Use of Intransitive Verbs

2. Use of *et*, *-que*, and *atque*

1. Many intransitive verbs are used impersonally in the passive voice.

Inter duās aciēs contendēbātur.

2. Of the three conjunctions, *et*, *-que*, and *atque*, *et* merely connects, *-que* indicates a closer relation, and *atque* emphasizes what follows.

1. A battle was going on (*impersonal verb*) in this place. 2. Caesar led back to camp the legion and also the cavalry. 3. A battle is going on behind the camp of the Romans. 4. The enemy tried to storm the redoubt and the bridge. 5. Our men attacked the enemy, while they were impeded (*participle*). 6. The cavalry were between the marsh and the river.

7. The enemy did not try to cross this marsh because our men were in arms. 8. They hastened toward the redoubt and the bridge in order that they might lead part of their forces across there. 9. But Quintus Titurius, who was in command of the redoubt, prevented them.

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1. A. 208 *d*; B. 138, IV; H. 518 1; H.-B. 290 *a* 1); W. 87 *d*.

2. A. 324 *a*, *b*; B. 341 1 *a*), *b*), *c*); H. 657 1; H.-B. 307, 1, 2.

## LESSON XXXIX

(CHAPTER 10)

## 1. Genitive of Quality or Description

## 2. Passive Use of Verbs which Govern the Dative

1. *The genitive when modified by an adjective may be used to describe a person or thing by expressing some quality.*

*Levis armātūrae Numidās.*

2. *Verbs which govern the dative are used in the passive only impersonally; the dative is retained.*

*Hīs persuādērī nōn poterat.*

1. The light armed soldiers killed a great number of the enemy. 2. The enemy cannot be persuaded. 3. The Bellovaci were men of great courage. 4. The archers will not be persuaded to cross (*not infinitive*). 5. A fierce fight took place in the river. 6. Diviciacus and the Aeduans were approaching the country of the Bellovaci.

7. The cavalry and light armed Numidians were led across the river by Caesar, and a fierce fight took place. 8. A large number of the enemy were killed and the others were driven back. 9. Our men returned to camp and the Belgians who had gathered from all sides returned home.

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1. A. 345; B. 203; H. 440 3; H.-B. 355; W. 100.

2. A. 372; B. 187, II, b; H. 426 3; H.-B. 364 2; W. 115 d.



## LESSON XL

(CHAPTER 11)

## 1. Substantive Clause of Result

## 2. Accusative of Extent of Space

1. *A substantive clause of result is introduced by ut or ut nōn and takes its verb in the subjunctive. Such clauses may be used after words denoting accomplishment or as the subject of impersonal verbs, or with such phrases as mōs est, vērū est, and the like.*

*Fēcērunt ut cōnsimilis fugae profectiō vidērētur.*

2. *The accusative is used to express extent in space.*

*Multa mīlia passuum prōsecūtī.*

1. The departure of the enemy made Caesar fear ambush (made that Caesar feared). 2. The scouts followed for three miles. 3. The confusion made the enemy seem like fugitives (*pres. participle*). 4. We shall follow for many miles. 5. The light armed Numidians attacked the cavalry. 6. The lieutenant could not be persuaded to delay (it could not be persuaded to the lieutenant, etc.).

7. When the enemy set out from camp, Caesar sent ahead the scouts to see for what reason they were leaving (*discēdere*), but he kept the army in the camp. 8. At daybreak the lieutenants were ordered to follow with three legions and the cavalry. 9. The enemy sought safety in flight (placed their protection in flight) but a large number of them were killed.

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1. A. 568; B. 297; H. 571; H.-B. 521, 3; W. 229.

2. A. 425; B. 181; H. 417; H.-B. 387; W. 130.



## LESSON XLI

(CHAPTER 12)

## 1. Anticipatory Subjunctive

## 2. Dative with Adjectives

1. The anticipatory subjunctive represents an act as looked forward to. Its use is especially common in clauses with *antequam*, *priusquam*, *dum*, *donec*, and *quoad*.

*Priusquam sē hostēs ex terrōre recipere.*

2. The dative is used with many adjectives expressing attitude, similarity, equality, fitness, nearness, and the like.

*Proximī Rēmīs erant.*

1. Caesar pushed on to this town before the enemy could attack it. 2. The Remi are nearest the country of the Suessiones. 3. The Romans fortified their camp before the enemy assembled (*convenire*). 4. This camp is very near (*superl.*) the town. 5. The soldiers made this town seem like a camp (made that this town seemed, etc.). 6. Caesar led the army ten miles on that day.

7. Before Caesar could capture Noviodunum, the enemy had arrived there with all their forces. 8. The Romans fortified their camp and prepared what was necessary for an assault. 9. When the rampart had been constructed and the towers set up, envoys were sent by the Gauls, who were frightened (*permovere*) by the speed of the Romans.

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1. A. 550-553; B. 292, 293 III 2; H. 603 II, 605; H.-B. 506; W. 235 *d*, 235 *b*.

2. A. 384; B. 192; H. 434; H.-B. 362 *ft.* note 3; W. 122.

## LESSON XLII

(CHAPTER 13)

## 1. The Ablative of Accordance

## 2. Declension of Numerals

1. *The ablative may be used to express that in accordance with which something is or is done.*

*Suō mōre pācem ab Rōmānīs petiērunt.*

2. (*For declension of numerals see p. 87.*)

1. According to their custom the Gauls sent hostages. 2. Two states begged for peace. 3. According to their custom the women and children held out their hands. 4. Caesar, with two legions, was three miles distant (*abesse*). 5. Caesar led his army into the country of the Bellovaci before the enemy assembled (*sē cōnferre*) in Bratuspantium. 6. This camp was very near the wall of the enemy's town.

7. The Suessiones sent as hostages the two sons of Galba, and surrendered all their arms. 8. The Roman army was then (*deinde*) led into the country of the Bellovaci who had collected (*sē cōnferre*) in Bratuspantium. 9. The old men of this town held out their hands to Caesar and made known by cries that they gave themselves up (*venīre*) to his power.

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1. A. 418 a; B. 220 3; H. 475 3; H.-B. 414; W. 142 a.

2. A. 134; B. 80; H. 166; H.-B. 131; W. 49.

## LESSON XLIII

(CHAPTER 14)

1. Antecedent of Relative Pronoun Omitted
2. Simple Conditional Sentences, Future Time (Future More Vivid)

1. *The antecedent of the relative is sometimes omitted in Latin when the English idiom requires that it be expressed in translation.*

*Quī eius cōsilī principēs fuissent in Britanniam prōfūgisse.*

2. *Non-committal conditional sentences (sometimes called simple or fact conditions) referring to future time take their verbs in the future or future perfect indicative. In indirect discourse the verb of the conclusion becomes a future infinitive and that of the condition becomes subjunctive, the tense depending on the general rules for tense use and sequence.*

*Quod sī fēcerit Aeduōrum auctōritātem amplificātūrum (esse).*

1. Those who have been reduced to slavery are enduring all sorts of outrages (all outrages). 2. If Caesar dismisses the forces of the Aeduans, Diviciacus will return to him. 3. Those who brought disaster upon the state have fled to Britain. 4. If Caesar reduces the Aeduans to slavery, the Gauls will make war on the Roman people. 5. In accordance with his custom Caesar will show (use) compassion toward the Belgians. 6. These two states have made war on the Roman people.

7. The Bellovaci, influenced by their leaders, had made war on the Roman people. 8. But Diviciacus spoke on their behalf, and Caesar showed compassion toward them. 9. He did this in order that he might increase the influence of Diviciacus and the Aeduans to whom the Bellovaci had been friendly (in whose friendship the Bellovaci had been).

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1. A. 307 c; B. 251 1; H. 399 4; H.-B. 284 1.

2. A. 516 a; B. 302; H. 574, 2; H.-B. 579 a; W. 256.

## LESSON XLIV

(CHAPTER 15)

1. Causal Clauses with *quod*

1. *Causal clauses introduced by quod take the indicative to express a reason given on the authority of the writer or speaker, and the subjunctive to express a quoted reason.*

Quod erat civitās magnā inter Belgās auctōritātē sexcentōs obsidēs poposcit.

1. Caesar spared (*cōservāre*) the Belgians because they surrendered their arms. 2. The Belgians surpassed in influence and in courage. 3. The Nervii did not allow wine to be imported because they thought the courage was lessened by it. 4. Caesar said that this state was of great influence among the Gauls. 5. Those who have given themselves up to the Roman people, have laid aside their ancestral valor. 6. If the enemy surrender (*future tense*) without delay we will receive them under our protection.

7. Because the Bellovaci were of great influence among the Belgians, Caesar spared them, but demanded a large number of hostages. 8. The Nervii, who were men of great courage, taunted the Bellovaci and the Ambiani who had surrendered their arms, and said they would not send hostages.

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1. A. 540; B. 286, 1; H. 538; H.-B. 535 2 a, 554, 555; W. 244.

## LESSON XLV

(CHAPTER 16)

1. Construction with *plus, minus, amplius, etc.*

2. Substantive Volitive Clauses

1. *The comparatives plūs, minus, amplius, and longius, are often followed by the same construction which would be employed with plūs quam, minus quam, etc.*

Inveniēbat ex captīvīs Sabim flūmen ā castrīs suis nōn amplius mīlia passuum X abesse.

2. *A clause introduced by ut or nē with its verb in the subjunctive, is sometimes used as subject or object of a verb or equivalent expression denoting an action of the will.*

His utrīsque persuāserant utī eandem bellī fortūnam experīrentur.

1. The army is more than five miles distant from the town. 2. The Nervii persuaded their neighbors to make (that they should make) this march. 3. This river is not more than two miles from the country of the Viromandui. 4. The lieutenant persuaded the army to encamp in this place. 5. We are waiting in this place because envoys have been sent. 6. When the enemy discovered this, they collected their women in this town.

7. The Nervii, who had encamped across this river, were awaiting the coming of the Romans, together with the Viromandui whom they had persuaded to make this journey with them. 8. When Caesar learned this he pitched (*pōnere*) his camp not more than ten miles from that place.

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1. A. 407 c; B. 217 3; H. 471 4; H.-B. 416 d; W. 139 b.

2. A. 563; B. 295; H. 565; H.-B. 502, 3; W. 238.

## LESSON XLVI

(CHAPTER 17)

1. Substantive Clauses Introduced by *quod*2. Purpose Clauses with *quo*

1. A clause introduced by *quod*, with its verb in the indicative, is sometimes used as the subject or object of a verb, or as an appositive of a neuter pronoun.

Adiuvābat cōsiliū eōrum *quod* Nervii effēcerant ut hae saepēs mūnimentum praebērent.

2. Purpose clauses containing a comparative are introduced by *quō* instead of *ut*.

*Quō* facilius finitimōrum equitātum impedirent.

1. It aided the plan of the Nervii, that the march of our army was hindered. 2. The enemy sent scouts that they might the more easily observe the order (*cōnsuetūdō*) of our march. 3. It will aid our plans that this place is suitable for a camp. 4. The enemy had come to this place by night that they might the more easily attack our legions. 5. The cavalry of the enemy were more than five miles away. 6. They persuaded the other Gauls to hinder (that they should hinder) our march.

7. The centurions and scouts who had been sent ahead had chosen a suitable place for a camp. 8. But between this camp and our army were hedges, by which our march was hindered. 9. Some of the Gauls, who were marching with Caesar, reported (*dēferre*) this fact (*rēs*) to the Belgians.

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1. A. 572 note; B. 299 1; H. 588 3; H.-B. 552; W. 248.

2. A. 531 a; B. 282 1 a; H. 568 7; H.-B. 502 2 b; W. 225 2.



## LESSON XLVII

## (CHAPTER 18)

1. Formation of Adverbs
2. Formation of Perfect Stem

1. *Adverbs are regularly formed from adjectives of the first and second declensions by putting -ē in place of the genitive ending, and from adjectives of the third declension by replacing the genitive ending by -iter or -ter. Other endings, as ō, tim, tus, are sometimes used.*

2. *The different types of perfect stems may be classified as follows:*

1. *Perfects ending in -vī.*
2. *Perfects ending in -uī.*
3. *Perfects ending in -sī (cs and gs give x).*
4. *Reduplicated stems, +ī.*
5. *Stems with lengthened vowel, +ī.*
6. *Stems unchanged, +ī.*

1. This place sloped uniformly toward our camp. 2. The enemy had pitched their camp on the top of the hill. 3. We saw a few detachments of cavalry along the river. 4. A large number of the enemy (*plural*) were kept in concealment within these woods. 5. It aided the enemy that this place was covered with woods. 6. The Gauls chose this place that they might the more easily attack (*adoriri*) the legions.

7. The place which had been chosen for a camp was across (*trans*) the river Sambre which has been mentioned above. 8. The enemy could not be seen (*cōnspicere*) because the hill which was opposite our men was covered with woods on the upper part.

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1. A. 214; B. 76, 77; H. 306 ff.; H.-B. 126, 129; W. 46 a,

2. A. 177; B. 118; H. 248 ff.; H.-B. 173.



## LESSON XLVIII

(CHAPTER 19)

1. Ablative of Manner without *cum*
2. Adjectives with Adverbial Force

1. *Manner is expressed by the ablative, usually with cum. But cum may be omitted when the noun is modified by an adjective.*

*Incrēdibilī celeritātē dēcucurrērunt.*

2. *Adjectives agreeing with the subject are often used in Latin when the English idiom would require adverbs.*

Interim legiones sex quae primae vnerant castra mūnīre coepērunt.

1. The enemy retreated to the forest with incredible speed. 2. The soldiers, who had come first, were fortifying the camp. 3. The Belgians hastened toward our camp with great courage. 4. The enemy made an attack on the legion which first came into camp. 5. Our men easily routed and defeated this part of the enemy. 6. In accordance with his custom Caesar will place the baggage behind the legions.

7. Caesar had sent the cavalry ahead because he was approaching the enemy, and the baggage of the entire army had been placed behind the six legions [which were] ready for action. 8. He ordered the two remaining legions to bring up (*claudere*) the rear and to serve as a guard to the baggage.

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1. A. 413 a; B. 222 1; H. 474; H.-B. 420; W. 142.

2. A. 290; B. 239; H. 497; H.-B. 245; W. 159.

## LESSON XLIX

(CHAPTER 20)

## 1. Second Periphrastic Conjugation

## 2. Dative of Agent

1. *The gerundive is used with forms of sum to make the second periphrastic conjugation, expressing obligation or necessity.*

*Vexillum prōpōnendum (erat).*

2. *With the second periphrastic conjugation, agency is regularly expressed by the dative.*

*Caesarī omnia ūnō tempore erant agenda.*

1. This camp ought to be fortified by the Romans.  
2. The soldiers ought to wait for Caesar's command (*use passive form*). 3. This soldier ought to have been recalled by the lieutenant. 4. When the signal had been given, the soldiers were recalled. 5. The knowledge and experience of the soldiers were helpful to the lieutenant. 6. The soldiers who were summoned came with great speed.

7. The standard was advanced and the signal was given with the trumpet in order to recall the soldiers who had gone a little too far. 8. The battle line had to be formed by the lieutenants, because they could not wait for Caesar's command, on account of the nearness and speed of the enemy.

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1. A. 194 b; B. 337 7, b); H. 237; H.-B. 162; W. 285 a.

2. A. 374; B. 189; H. 431; H.-B. 373; W. 118.

## LESSON L

(CHAPTERS 21 AND 22)

1. Genitive of Gerund with *causa*

## 2. Indefinite Pronouns

1. *The gerund or gerundive construction followed by the ablative causā is often used to express purpose.*

*Cohortandī causā profectus.*

## 2. (For the indefinite pronouns see p. 91.)

1. This legion set out for the purpose of fighting.  
 2 When the signal had been given, each man threw his javelin.  
 3. These legions were drawn up for the purpose of resisting.  
 4. Caesar saw that each man was prepared to fight (for fighting).  
 5. The army ought to be drawn up by Caesar.  
 6. The soldiers ought to put on their helmets.  
 7. We have before shown that these hedges hindered the view.

8. The soldiers remembered (retained the memory of) their old-time valor, and bravely resisted the enemy.  
 9. They had not put on their helmets or removed the covers from their shields because time was lacking.  
 10. The view was hindered by dense hedges, and reserves had not been stationed, but the enemy's attack was withstood bravely.

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1. A. 504 b; B. 338 1 c); H. 626; H.-B. 612 I; W. 138 a.  
 2. A. 149, 151; B. 252; H. 185 ff.; H.-B. 142; W. 62.

## LESSON LI

## (CHAPTER 23)

## 1. Use of Perfect and Imperfect Tenses in the Indicative

1. *The imperfect tense represents an action as going on in past time. It may be used to express repeated action, habitual action, or, occasionally, attempted action.*

*The perfect has two uses; it may be equivalent to the English present perfect with the auxiliary have or has, or it may represent an act as belonging to the past, without reference to its progress or state of completion.*

1. The cohorts were driving the Atrebatas from the higher position. 2. This legion crossed the river and advanced into an unfavorable position. 3. The soldiers of that cohort were brave men. 4. The Viromandui who had crossed the river were resisting this legion (*dative*). 5. The enemy hastened to this place for the purpose of crossing (*causā w. gerund.*). 6. Each part of the enemy hastened toward this place.

7. The Atrebatas, exhausted by wounds, were driven from their higher position into the river, and a large part of them were killed. 8. The legions which had crossed the river advanced into an unfavorable position, and put the enemy to flight. 9. But meanwhile (*interim*) the Nervii had surrounded the camp, which was unprotected.

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1. A. 470, 473; B. 260, 262; H. 534, 537; H.-B. 468 2, 4; W. 191, 193.

## LESSON LII

(CHAPTER 24)

## 1. Tenses of the Infinitive

2. Elliptical Use of *alius*

1. *The tenses of the infinitive represent an act as present, past, or future, with reference to the verb on which the infinitive depends.*

2. *The Latin frequently employs a clause in which the adjective alius is twice used, the second occurrence being in a different construction from the first, where the English idiom requires two parallel clauses or phrases.*

*Alii aliam in partem ferēbantur.*

1. Those who were on top of the hill saw that the enemy had crossed the river. 2. The camp followers took to flight, one in one direction, another in another. 3. The light armed infantry who were routed at the first attack of the enemy retreated to camp. 4. The legions were resisting the enemy, some in one part, others in another. 5. The Treveri, whose reputation for courage was extraordinary, had sent cavalry to Caesar. 6. The Nervii had gained possession of the Roman camp. 7. When our men had crossed the river, the camp followers set out for the purpose of plundering.

8. The enemy at their first attack routed the cavalry and light-armed infantry who were with them. 9. At the same time those who were coming with the baggage fled panic-stricken, some in one direction, others in another. 10. When the Treveri saw this, they set out for home.

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1. A. 486; B. 270; H. 617; H.-B. 472; W. 205.

2. A. 315 c; B. 253 2; H. 516 1; H.-B. 279 3.

## LESSON LIII

(CHAPTER 25)

## 1. Relative Clause of Characteristic

## 2. Dative of Separation

1. *A descriptive relative clause with its verb in the subjunctive is frequently used to characterize an antecedent otherwise indefinite or incomplete. This use is regular after negative antecedents.*

Neque ullum esse subsidium quod submitti posset.

2. *The dative is sometimes used with words expressing the idea of taking away.*

Scūtō militi detractō.

1. There was no cohort which withdrew from the battle. 2. Caesar snatched a shield from this soldier. 3. There is no legion which can be sent up. 4. The soldier snatched the sword from the centurion. 5. Since the soldiers were crowded together, they could not use their swords. 6. By his coming hope was aroused in the soldiers and courage renewed. 7. The soldiers were withdrawing, some from one legion, others from another.

8. Caesar set out to the fourth cohort of the twelfth legion when he saw that all the centurions and the standard bearer of this cohort were killed. 9. His coming inspired hope in the soldiers, and the enemy were checked a little. 10. But some were withdrawing from the battle and avoiding the weapons.

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1. A. 535; B. 283; H. 591 1; H.-B. 521 1; W. 230.

2. A. 381; B. 188 2 d; H. 427; H.-B. 371; W. 116.



## LESSON LIV

## (CHAPTER 26)

## 1. Construction with Verbs of Hindering

## 2. Dative of Reference

1. Verbs of hindering usually take the subjunctive with *quōminus*, *nē*, or *quīn*. *Quīn* is only used when a negative is expressed or implied.

2. The dative is sometimes used to denote the person (or thing) with reference to whom a statement is true or to whom it refers as a whole.

1. The tribunes could not hinder (*dēterrēre*) the legion from being surrounded (*quīn w. subj.*). 2. These two legions will serve as a guard to the baggage. 3. The enemy hindered the seventh legion from sending aid (*nē w. subj.*). 4. We shall send these cohorts as aid to the commander. 5. There are no soldiers who fear these enemies. 6. The commander snatched the weapon (*tēlum*) from the soldier.

7. The seventh legion, which was hard pressed, was resisting the enemy and fighting bravely, but the soldiers were afraid that the enemy would surround them from the rear (*āversus*). 8. Titus Labienus at this time had gained possession of the enemy's camp, and he saw in how great difficulty the soldiers were involved (*versārī*).

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1. A. 558, *b*, note; B. 295, 3; H. 566, 568, 595 2; H.-B. 502, 3 *b*); W. 228 *c*.

2. A. 377; B. 188 1; H. 425 4, note; H.-B. 366; W. 120.



## LESSON LV

(CHAPTER 27)

1. Ablative of Material
2. Present Infinitive with *debui*

1. *The ablative with ex or dē is sometimes used to express the material from which something is made.*

2. *The present infinitive is used with dēbui although the English idiom suggests the perfect infinitive in translation.*

1. These javelins were made of wood (*rōbur*). 2. The Roman soldiers ought to have crossed this river. 3. Courage often makes difficulties easy (*Translate: makes easy things from very difficult things*). 4. The cavalry ought to have renewed the battle. 5. We cannot hinder the enemy from crossing. 6. Caesar will send aid for the soldiers who have crossed the river.

7. The coming of this legion made so great a change that those who had been overcome by wounds renewed the battle. 8. The enemy, however, stood upon the fallen and hurled javelins as from a mound. 9. They had not dared advance into an unfavorable position without good reason (*nēquīquam*).

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1. A. 403, 2; H. 467; H.-B. 406 4; W. 136.

2. A. 486 a; B. 270 2; H. 618 2; W. 205 a.

## LESSON LVI

(CHAPTER 28)

## 1. Dative of Possessor

2. The Superlative with *quam*

1. *The dative is often used with forms of the verb sum to denote the possessor.*

2. *The superlative with quam is often used to express the highest possible degree of the quality referred to.*

1. The Nervii had many towns. 2. The Belgians sent as large a number of hostages as possible. 3. This state has sixty thousand men who can bear arms. 4. Caesar protected the suppliants as carefully as possible. 5. By this battle the nation of the Nervii was almost exterminated (reduced to extinction). 6. Caesar ought to have spared those who surrendered.

7. Hostages were sent to Caesar by the old men of the Nervii who had been placed in the swamps and marshes, together with the women and children. 8. They thought there was no hindrance in the way of the victors (for the victors) and they wished to give themselves up to Caesar. 9. They were ordered to occupy their own towns and territories.

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1. A. 373; B. 190; H. 430; H.-B. 374; W. 117.

2. A. 291 c; B. 240 3; H. 159 2; H.-B. 241 4; W. 161 a.

## LESSON LVII

(CHAPTER 29)

## 1. Review of Possessive Pronouns

## 2. Agreement with Words of Different Gender

1. (*For possessive pronouns, see p. 89.*)

2. *With nouns of different gender, an attributive adjective or participle generally agrees with the nearest of the two nouns. A predicate adjective or participle is usually put in the masculine if the nouns denote persons and in the neuter if they denote inanimate objects. If one noun refers to a person and the other to a thing the adjective is sometimes masculine, sometimes neuter, and sometimes agrees with the nearest noun.*

1. We shall abandon this town and return home with all our forces. 2. Stones and beams had been placed on the wall by the Gauls. 3. The soldiers will not be able to defend your province. 4. The women and children had been left in this town. 5. The Aduatuci said that they were descendants of (sprung from) the Teutons and Cimbri. 6. This battle was announced to the Aduatuci, who were coming to aid the Nervii (as aid to the Nervii).

7. The Aduatuci, who were descendants of the Cimbri and Teutons had collected all their property in one town which was especially well fortified. 8. This town had high cliffs on all sides and was defended by a double wall on which stones of great weight had been placed.

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1. A. 145; B. 86; H. 176; H.-B. 136; W. 53.

2. A. 287; B. 235 2 b) y; H. 395 2; H.-B. 323, 2; W. 157 2.

## LESSON LVIII

(CHAPTER 30)

## 1. The Supine

2. Construction with *oportet*

1. The supine in -um is used to express purpose after verbs of motion. The supine in -ū is used as an ablative of specification after a few adjectives.

2. The verb *oportet* may take as subject a clause with the subjunctive, with or without *ut*, or an infinitive.

1. The Gauls thought that this was best [to do].  
2. Our small stature ought not to be a source of contempt to the Gauls. 3. The envoys came to ask (*supine of petere*) aid. 4. A tower ought to be constructed by the Romans. 5. Our men fought with the Aduatuci in slight skirmishes. 6. The Gauls saw that the Romans were constructing a mound and setting up a tower.

7. When Caesar saw that the enemy were making sorties from the town and fighting (*contendere*) with our men, he surrounded (*circummūnīre*) the town with a rampart and numerous redoubts. 8. But the enemy jeered and taunted our men because they were of so small stature.

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1. A. 509, 510; B. 340; H. 633, 635; H.-B. 618, 619.; W. 295, 396.

2. A. 565, n. 3; B. 295 6, 8, 330; H. 302 1; H.-B. 513, 5, 585; W. 278.

## LESSON LIX

(CHAPTER 31)

1. Superlative with *quisque*
2. Commands in Indirect Discourse

1. *Quisque with a superlative adjective is frequently used when the English idiom requires "all" with a positive, e.g., Quisque fortissimus vir, "all brave men."*

2. *Imperatives of direct discourse become subjunctives in indirect. Subjunctives expressing command or exhortation in direct discourse are retained as subjunctive in indirect discourse.*

1. All brave men will defend themselves. 2. The envoys asked for one thing: (namely) that Caesar would spare (*cōnservāre*) the Aduatuci. 3. All good men have given themselves up to the power of the Romans. 4. The Gauls will ask for one thing: (namely) that the Romans will not deprive them of their arms. 5. These men ought (*oportēre*) not to be killed by their enemies. 6. We have always thought this was the best thing to do (best to be done).

7. Envoys were sent to Caesar by the Gauls, who were frightened when the tower was moved. 8. They had not thought the Romans could move forward devices of so great height. 9. The envoys begged for one thing: that he would not allow (*patī*) them to be killed by their enemies who had always envied their valor.

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1. A. 313 b; B. 252 5 c); H. 515 2; H.-B. 278 2, b).

2. A. 588; B. 316; H. 642 4; H.-B. 538; W. 267.

## LESSON LX

(CHAPTER 32)

## 1. Defective Verbs

## 2. Methods of Expressing Purpose

1. (*For list of defective verbs see p. 110.*)

2. *The following ways of expressing purpose are found in Caesar.*

1. *A clause introduced by ut or nē with its verb in the subjunctive.*
2. *A clause introduced by a relative pronoun with its verb in the subjunctive.*
3. *The gerund (or gerundive construction) used as the object of the preposition ad.*
4. *The genitive of gerund (or gerundive construction) with causā.*
5. *The supine in um (after verbs of motion).*

1. The Gauls began to throw their weapons from the wall. 2. They surrendered their arms that Caesar might spare them. 3. Caesar began to reply to these things. 4. They concealed these weapons for the purpose of inflicting injury on the Romans. 5. Caesar spared all the brave men. 6. The piles of arms which were thrown from the wall reached to (equaled) the top of the rampart.

7. Caesar spared the Aduatuci according to his custom, because the weapons were surrendered before the battering ram had touched (*subjunctive*) the wall. 8. He also commanded the neighboring peoples not to make war upon them. 9. But they kept part of their arms and concealed them in the town.

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1. A. 205, 206; B. 133-137; H. 299-301; H.-B. 198-200; W. 86.

2. A. 533; B. 282, 338 1 c), 3, 339 6, 340 1; H. 634; H.-B. 502 2, 612 I, III, 618.

## LESSON LXI

## (CHAPTER 33)

## 1. Conditional Sentences, Future Less Vivid

1. *Future less vivid conditional sentences, or conditional sentences of the second type as they are sometimes called, take the present (occasionally the perfect) subjunctive in both clauses.*

1. If the soldiers should come out of the town, the townspeople would not suffer (*accipere*) injury. 2. If we should withdraw the guards they would close the gates. 3. The enemy concealed these weapons that they might make a sortie. 4. If these men should be killed the rest would be driven back into the town. 5. On the next day Caesar ordered the gates to be broken down. 6. The enemy fought bravely that they might defend the town (*Translate in two ways*).

7. Toward evening, when the soldiers had come out of the town, the gates were closed, but Caesar did not withdraw the guards (*praesidia*) for he feared that the enemy would make a sortie. 8. The enemy had made shields from bark and woven osiers, in order that they might make an attack on our men.

---

1. A. 516 b; B. 303; H. 576; H.-B. 580; W. 527.



## LESSON LXII

(CHAPTER 35)

## 1. Conditional Sentences Contrary to Fact

1. *Conditional sentences contrary to fact (conditional sentences of the third type) take the imperfect subjunctive to express present time and the pluperfect subjunctive to express past time.*

1. If the barbarians had been conquered (*superāre*) these nations would have sent envoys. 2. If our army were in Italy the enemy would be waging war. 3. If the hostages had been given Caesar would have set out for Italy. 4. If hostages should be given Caesar would set out for Italy. 5. These nations promised that they would obey (do) our commands. 6. Caesar will lead the legions into winter quarters in these places (*accusative*) where war has been waged.

7. The nations which live across the Rhine will send envoys to Caesar and will obey his commands because the reputation of this war has reached (been borne to) them. 8. The legions will be led into winter quarters among the tribes (states) near these places where war has been waged and Caesar will set out for Italy.

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1. A. 517; B. 304; H. 579; H.-B. 581; W. 254.

## COLLEGE ENTRANCE EXAMINATION PAPERS

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PRINCETON, 1908

1. While Caesar was staying in this place for the sake of supplies, he learned that the Morini would do what he had ordered.

2. He commanded the soldiers to throw away their spears so as to be able to use their swords more easily.

3. Crassus feared that the auxiliaries, in whom he did not have much confidence, would desert him.

4. But if Catiline had remained in the city to this day, we should have had to fight with him and should never have freed the state from danger.

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PRINCETON, JUNE 1909

1. On seeing the enemy, he ordered his men to close the gates (*Express the phrase "on seeing the enemy" in three ways.*)

2. Cn. Pompeius is the only man who has surpassed in valor the glory of our ancestors.

3. While this was going on, a message was brought to Caesar that the Germans had crossed the Rhine and were marching through the territory of the Haedui. Fearing that he would not be able to resist them if he waited longer for supplies, he collected his forces as quickly as possible.

## SHEFFIELD SCIENTIFIC SCHOOL

JULY, 1909

When this battle had been fought, Caesar led his forces across the Rhine and had a bridge built. When the Helvetians learned that he had done this, they sent envoys to ask for peace. On the tenth day afterwards, Caesar set out for Italy with the sixth legion. The rest of the army went into winter quarters.

SEPTEMBER, 1909

The town which the Roman general began to attack was five miles distant. On the next day he crossed the river with all his cavalry and drew up in line of battle. The soldiers threw rocks at the walls in order that the defenders might be driven away. This was done before sunset.

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## BRYN MAWR COLLEGE

1908.—ONE AND ONE-HALF HOURS

While Caesar was discussing the question of peace with the Germans, the latter treacherously attacked the Roman cavalry, although a truce (*indutiae*) had been agreed upon for that day. Thus our men were taken by surprise and more than eighty of them were killed. In view of this Caesar thought that he ought not to listen longer to the German envoys nor wait until their forces should be still further increased. Having decided to assault the German camp at once, he drew up his men in triple line of battle and marched the eight miles to the camp so quickly that the enemy could not decide what to do. They had not even time to seize their arms before the Romans, inflamed by the treachery of the day before, burst into the camp. The resistance of the Germans was of short duration, for most of them were thoroughly frightened and sought safety in flight.

## THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO

1907

(TIME ALLOWED—ONE HOUR)

TRANSLATE INTO LATIN (marking all long vowels):

1. Caesar sent men to Ariovistus to ask him why he had come into Gaul.
  2. Although the enemy were in Geneva, a fortified town, they could not withstand the attack of Caesar's army for three days.
  3. Having taken this town Caesar marched so rapidly that he reached Bibrax in four days.
  4. If the soldiers had persuaded Caesar not to attack Ariovistus, the Germans would have remained in Gaul.
  5. If reinforcements should come we should adopt a plan for taking the city.
  6. The men used the provisions they had brought with them, because the grain in the fields was not ripe.
  7. (a) Caesar said that the enemy were fighting bravely.  
(b) Caesar said that the enemy would fight bravely.
- 

## THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO

1908

(TIME ALLOWED—ONE HOUR)

WRITE IN LATIN:

1. Caesar advised his soldiers not to cross this swamp, in order that they might not be attacked in an unfavorable position.
2. If these forces had been with us, we should not have awaited your arrival, but should have attacked you of our own accord.

3. When neither army began to cross, Caesar ordered the lieutenants to lead their men back to camp.

4. The enemy had for so long a time kept within the walls, that the Romans thought they had accepted the terms of peace.

5. The soldiers are mindful of their duty to Caesar and will not forget their former valor.

6. Since everything had to be done at one time, the general persuaded the lieutenants to come to his assistance.

# GRAMMATICAL APPENDIX

## DECLENSIONS

There are five declensions of Latin nouns, distinguished from each other by the final letter of the stem, and the ending of the genitive singular.

DECLENSION	FINAL LETTER OF STEM	ENDING OF GEN. SING.
I.	ā	-ae
II.	o	-i
III.	{ consonant i	-is
IV.	u	-ūs
V.	ē	-eī or -eī

a. Strictly speaking, the cases are usually formed by adding case-endings to the stem. But when the stem ends in a vowel, that vowel is often modified in some way, or is so combined with the true case-ending that neither the stem-vowel nor the true case-ending can be seen. Therefore it is more convenient to apply the name case-ending to the combined stem-vowel and true case-ending, and to say that the cases are formed by adding case-endings to the base. The base of a noun is found by dropping the ending of the genitive singular.

## FIRST DECLENSION

The stem ends in -ā; the nominative in -a. The gender is usually feminine.

*lingua, f., tongue, language*

	SINGULAR	ENDINGS
<i>Nominative</i>	<i>lingua</i>	a language ( <i>as subject</i> ) -a
<i>Genitive</i>	<i>linguae</i>	of a language, language's -ae
<i>Dative</i>	<i>linguae</i>	to or for a language -ae
<i>Accusative</i>	<i>linguam</i>	a language ( <i>as object</i> ) -am
<i>Vocative</i>	<i>lingua</i>	O (or thou) language -a
<i>Ablative</i>	<i>linguā</i> by, from, in, or with a language	-ā

## PLURAL

<i>Nominative</i>	linguae	languages ( <i>as subject</i> )	-ae
<i>Genitive</i>	linguārum	of languages, languages'	-ārum
<i>Dative</i>	linguīs	to or for languages	-īs
<i>Accusative</i>	linguās	languages ( <i>as object</i> )	-ās
<i>Vocative</i>	linguae	O ( <i>or ye</i> ) languages	-ae
<i>Ablative</i>	linguīs	by, from, in, or with languages	-īs

a. Exceptions in gender are shown by meanings (13); as *Belgae*, *m.*, *the Belgae*; *Matrona*, *m.*, *the (river) Marne*.

b. The locative singular ends in -ae; as *Samarobrīvae*, *at Samarobriva*.

## SECOND DECLENSION

The stem ends in -o; the nominative masculine in -us, -er, -ir; the nominative neuter in -um.

<i>animus</i> , <i>m.</i> , <i>mind</i>	<i>puer</i> , <i>m.</i> , <i>boy</i>	<i>ager</i> , <i>m.</i> , <i>field</i>	<i>vir</i> , <i>m.</i> , <i>man</i>	<i>bellum</i> , <i>n.</i> , <i>war</i>
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## SINGULAR

<i>N.</i> animus	puer	ager	vir	bellum
<i>G.</i> animī	puerī	agrī	virī	bellī
<i>D.</i> animō	puerō	agrō	virō	bellō
<i>A.</i> animum	puerum	agrum	virum	bellum
<i>V.</i> anime	puer	ager	vir	bellum
<i>A.</i> animō	puerō	agrō	virō	bellō

## PLURAL

<i>N.</i> animī	puerī	agrī	virī	bella
<i>G.</i> animōrum	puerōrum	agrōrum	virōrum	bellōrum
<i>D.</i> animīs	puerīs	agrīs	virīs	bellīs
<i>A.</i> animōs	puerōs	agrōs	virōs	bella
<i>V.</i> animī	puerī	agrī	virī	bella
<i>A.</i> animīs	puerīs	agrīs	virīs	bellīs

<i>filius</i> , <i>m.</i> , <i>son</i>	<i>Gāius</i> , <i>m.</i> , <i>Gaius</i>	<i>Bōi</i> , <i>m.</i> , <i>the Boii</i>	<i>deus</i> , <i>m.</i> , <i>god</i>	
<i>SING.</i>	<i>SING.</i>	<i>PLUR.</i>	<i>SING.</i>	<i>PLUR.</i>
<i>N.</i> filius	Gāius	Bōi	deus	diī, dī
<i>G.</i> filiī	Gāī	Bōiōrum	dei	deōrum
<i>D.</i> filiō	Gāiō	Bōis	deō	diīs, dīs
<i>A.</i> filium	Gāium	Bōiōs	deum	deōs
<i>V.</i> filiī	Gāī	Bōi	deus	diī, dī
<i>A.</i> filiō	Gāiō	Bōis	deō	diīs, dīs



a. Exceptions in gender are usually shown by the meanings (13). *Vulgus*, *crowd*, is usually neuter. *Locus*, *M.*, *place*, has plural *loca*, *N.*, *places*.

b. The locative singular ends in *-ī*; as *Agedincī*, *at Agedincum*.

c. Nouns in *-ius* regularly form the genitive and vocative singular in *-ī*, instead of *-īi* and *-ie*, and nouns in *-ium* form the genitive in *-ī*. The words are accented as if the longer form were used; *cōn-si'ī*, *of a plan*; *ini'tī*, *of a beginning*.

d. Proper names ending in *-āius*, *-ēius*, and *-ōius* are declined like *Gāius* and *Bōi*.

e. A few words have *-um* instead of *-ōrum* in the genitive plural; *socium* (or *sociōrum*), *of allies*.

### THIRD DECLENSION

Third declension stems end in a consonant or in *-i*. Nominative case-ending for masculines and feminines, *-s* or none; for neuters, none.

#### A. CONSONANT STEMS

Stems ending in a labial mute, *b* or *p*. The nominative ending is *-s*.

*prīnceps*, *M.*, *chief*  
Stem *prīncip-*

SING.	PLUR.
<i>N. prīnceps</i>	<i>prīncipēs</i>
<i>G. prīncipis</i>	<i>prīncipum</i>
<i>D. prīncipī</i>	<i>prīncipibus</i>
<i>A. prīncipem</i>	<i>prīncipēs</i>
<i>V. prīnceps</i>	<i>prīncipēs</i>
<i>A. prīncipe</i>	<i>prīncipibus</i>

Stems ending in a dental mute, *d* or *t*. The nominative ending for masculines and feminines is *-s*, and the final *d* or *t* of the stem is dropped before it.

*laus*, *F.*, *praise*  
Stem *laud-*

*mīles*, *M.*, *soldier*  
Stem *mīlit-*

*caput*, *N.*, *head*  
Stem *capit-*

SING.	PLUR.	SING.	PLUR.	SING.	PLUR.
<i>N. laus</i>	<i>laudēs</i>	<i>mīles</i>	<i>mīlitēs</i>	<i>caput</i>	<i>capita</i>
<i>G. laudis</i>	<i>laudum</i>	<i>mīlitis</i>	<i>mīlitum</i>	<i>capitis</i>	<i>capitum</i>
<i>D. laudī</i>	<i>laudibus</i>	<i>mīlitī</i>	<i>mīlitibus</i>	<i>capitī</i>	<i>capitibus</i>
<i>A. laudem</i>	<i>laudēs</i>	<i>mīlitem</i>	<i>mīlitēs</i>	<i>caput</i>	<i>capita</i>
<i>V. laus</i>	<i>laudēs</i>	<i>mīles</i>	<i>mīlitēs</i>	<i>caput</i>	<i>capita</i>
<i>A. laude</i>	<i>laudibus</i>	<i>mīlite</i>	<i>mīlitibus</i>	<i>capite</i>	<i>capitibus</i>

Stems ending in a guttural mute, *g* or *c*. The nominative ending is *-s*, which unites with the final *g* or *c* of the stem to form *z*.

lēx, F., <i>law</i> Stem lēg-		dux, M., <i>leader</i> Stem duc-	
SING.	PLUR.	SING.	PLUR.
N. lēx	lēgēs	dux	ducēs
G. lēgis	lēgum	ducis	ducum
D. lēgī	lēgibus	ducī	ducibus
A. lēgem	lēgēs	ducem	ducēs
V. lēx	lēgēs	dux	ducēs
A. lēge	lēgibus	duce	ducibus

Stems ending in a liquid, *l* or *r*. There is no nominative case-ending.

cōnsul, M., <i>consul</i> Stem cōnsul-		pater, M., <i>father</i> Stem patr-		aequor, N., <i>sea</i> Stem aequor-	
SING.	PLUR.	SING.	PLUR.	SING.	PLUR.
N. cōnsul	cōnsulēs	pater	patrēs	aequor	aequora
G. cōnsulis	cōnsulum	patris	patrum	aequoris	aequorum
D. cōnsulī	cōnsulibus	patrī	patribus	aequorī	aequoribus
A. cōnsulem	cōnsulēs	patrem	patrēs	aequor	aequora
V. cōnsul	cōnsulēs	pater	patrēs	aequor	aequora
A. cōnsule	cōnsulibus	patre	patribus	aequore	aequoribus

Stems ending in a nasal, *m* or *n*. There is no nominative case-ending, except in *hiems*, the only stem in *-m*. The nominative of masculines and feminines usually drops the final *n* and changes the preceding vowel to *ō*.

homō, M., F., <i>human being</i> Stem homin-		ratiō, F., <i>reason</i> Stem ratiōn-		flūmen, N., <i>river</i> Stem flūmin-	
SING.	PLUR.	SING.	PLUR.	SING.	PLUR.
N. homō	hominēs	ratiō	ratiōnēs	flūmen	flūmina
G. hominis	hominum	ratiōnis	ratiōnum	flūminis	flūminum
D. hominī	hominibus	ratiōnī	ratiōnibus	flūminī	flūminibus
A. hominem	hominēs	ratiōnem	ratiōnēs	flūmen	flūmina
V. homō	hominēs	ratiō	ratiōnēs	flūmen	flūmina
A. homine	hominibus	ratiōne	ratiōnibus	flūmine	flūminibus

Stems ending in *s* (apparently *r*, because *s* changes to *r* between two vowels). The nominative has no case-ending, but usually ends in *s*, sometimes in *r*.

<i>mōs</i> , M., <i>custom</i>		<i>honor</i> , M., <i>honor</i>		<i>tempus</i> , N., <i>time</i>	
Stem <i>mōs-</i>		Stem <i>honōs-</i>		Stem <i>tempos-</i>	
SING.	PLUR.	SING.	PLUR.	SING.	PLUR.
N. <i>mōs</i>	<i>mōrēs</i>	<i>honor</i>	<i>honōrēs</i>	<i>tempus</i>	<i>tempora</i>
G. <i>mōris</i>	<i>mōrum</i>	<i>honōris</i>	<i>honōrum</i>	<i>temporis</i>	<i>temporum</i>
D. <i>mōrī</i>	<i>mōribus</i>	<i>honōrī</i>	<i>honōribus</i>	<i>temporī</i>	<i>temporibus</i>
A. <i>mōrem</i>	<i>mōrēs</i>	<i>honōrem</i>	<i>honōrēs</i>	<i>tempus</i>	<i>tempora</i>
V. <i>mōs</i>	<i>mōrēs</i>	<i>honor</i>	<i>honōrēs</i>	<i>tempus</i>	<i>tempora</i>
A. <i>mōre</i>	<i>mōribus</i>	<i>honore</i>	<i>honōribus</i>	<i>tempore</i>	<i>temporibus</i>

### B. i-STEMS

Here belong (1) masculine and feminine nouns ending in *-is* or *-ēs* if they have the same number of syllables in the genitive as in the nominative, and (2) neuters in *-e*, *-al*, *-ar*.

Theoretically the *i* should appear in all cases except the nominative and vocative plural of masculines and feminines, and the nominative, accusative, and vocative singular of some neuters; but this declension became confused with that of consonant stems, and no absolute rule can be given for the endings. Masculine and feminine nouns usually have acc., *-em*, abl., *-e*, acc. plural either *-ēs* or *-is*. Neuters have abl. *-ī*.

<i>turris</i> , F., <i>tower</i>	<i>hostis</i> , M., F., <i>enemy</i>	<i>caedēs</i> , F., <i>slaughter</i>
Stem <i>turri-</i>	Stem <i>hosti-</i>	Stem <i>caedi-</i>
SINGULAR		
N. <i>turris</i>	<i>hostis</i>	<i>caedēs</i>
G. <i>turris</i>	<i>hostis</i>	<i>caedis</i>
D. <i>turri</i>	<i>hostī</i>	<i>caedī</i>
A. <i>turrim</i> or <i>-em</i>	<i>hostem</i>	<i>caedem</i>
V. <i>turris</i>	<i>hostis</i>	<i>caedēs</i>
A. <i>turri</i> or <i>-e</i>	<i>hoste</i>	<i>caede</i>
PLURAL		
N. <i>turrēs</i>	<i>hostēs</i>	<i>caedēs</i>
G. <i>turrium</i>	<i>hostium</i>	<i>caedium</i>
D. <i>turribus</i>	<i>hostibus</i>	<i>caedibus</i>
A. <i>turris</i> or <i>-ēs</i>	<i>hostēs</i> or <i>-īs</i>	<i>caedēs</i> or <i>-īs</i>
V. <i>turrēs</i>	<i>hostēs</i>	<i>caedēs</i>
A. <i>turribus</i>	<i>hostibus</i>	<i>caedibus</i>

cubile, N., *couch*

Stem cubili-

vectigal, N., *taz*

Stem vectigāli-

## SINGULAR

N. cubile	vectigal
G. cubilis	vectigālis
D. cubilī	vectigālī
A. cubile	vectigal
V. cubile	vectigal
A. cubilī	vectigālī

## PLURAL

N. cubilia	vectigālia
G. cubilium	vectigālium
D. cubilibus	vectigālibus
A. cubilia	vectigālia
V. cubilia	vectigālia
A. cubilibus	vectigālibus

a. Most nouns in *-is* are declined like *hostis*. *Arar* (for *Araris*), *M.*, *the Saone*, and *Liger* (for *Ligeris*), *M.*, *the Loire*, are declined in the singular like *turris*. *Ignis*, *M.*, *fire*, and *nāvis*, *F.*, *ship*, often have *abl.-ī*. *Mare*, *N.*, *sea*, is declined like *cubile*, but commonly has no other plural cases than nominative and accusative.

## C. MIXED STEMS

Some consonant stems have borrowed from *-i* stems the genitive plural in *-ium* and the accusative plural in *-is*. Here belong most monosyllables in *-s* and *-x* preceded by a consonant; most nouns in *-ns* and *-rs*; and a few nouns in *-tās*, *-tātis*.

cliēns, M., *retainer*

Stem client-

urbs, F., *city*

Stem urb-

SINGULAR		PLURAL		SINGULAR		PLURAL	
N.	cliēns		clientēs		urbs		urbēs
G.	clientis		clientium		urbis		urbium
D.	clientī		clientibus		urbī		urbibus
A.	clientem		clientēs or -īs		urbem		urbēs or -īs
V.	cliēns		clientēs		urbs		urbēs
A.	cliente		clientibus		urbe		urbibus

## D. IRREGULAR NOUNS

The following nouns present peculiarities of inflection:

senex, M., <i>old man</i>	os, N., <i>bone</i>	vīs, F., <i>force</i>	bōs, M., F., <i>ox, cow</i>	Iuppiter, M., <i>Jupiter</i>
SINGULAR				
N. senex	os	vīs	bōs	Iuppiter
G. senis	ossis	vīs	bovis	Iovis
D. senī	ossī	vī	bovī	Iovī
A. senem	os	vim	bovem	Iovem
V. senex	os	vīs	bōs	Iuppiter
A. sene	osse	vī	bove	Iove
PLURAL				
N. senēs	ossa	vīrēs	bovēs	
G. senum	ossium	vīrium	bovum <i>or</i> boum	
D. senibus	ossibus	vīribus	bōbus <i>or</i> būbus	
A. senēs	ossa	vīrēs	bovēs	
V. senēs	ossa	vīrēs	bovēs	
A. senibus	ossibus	vīribus	bōbus <i>or</i> būbus	

The gender of many nouns is shown by the meaning (13).

There are numerous exceptions to the following rules.

a. *Masculine* are nouns in *ō* (except those in *-dō, -gō, -iō*) *-or, -ōs, -er, -es*.

b. *Feminine* are nouns in *-dō, -gō, -iō, -ās, -ēs, -is, -ūs, -ys, -x*, and in *-s* when preceded by a consonant.

c. *Neuter* are all others; namely, nouns in *-a, -e, -ī, -y, -c, -l, -n, -t, -ar, -ur, -us*.

## FOURTH DECLENSION

Stem ends in *-u*; nominative masculine in *-us*, nominative neuter in *-ū*.

passus, M., <i>pace</i>		cornū, N., <i>horn</i>	
SING.	PLUR.	SING.	PLUR.
N. passus	passūs	cornū	cornua
G. passūs	passuum	cornūs	cornuum
D. passui	passibus	cornū	cornibus
A. passum	passūs	cornū	cornua
V. passus	passūs	cornū	cornua
A. passū	passibus	cornū	cornibus

a. *Domus, house, manus, hand, Idūs, Ides*, are feminine.

b. The dative singular of nouns in *-us* sometimes ends in *-ū*.

c. The dative and ablative plural of a few nouns sometimes end in *-ubus*.

d. **Domus**, *F.*, *house*, has some second declension forms. The forms in common use are:

	SING.	PLUR.
<i>Nom.</i>	<i>domus</i>	<i>domūs</i>
<i>Gen.</i>	<i>domūs</i>	<i>domuum</i>
<i>Dat.</i>	<i>domuī or domō</i>	<i>domibus</i>
<i>Acc.</i>	<i>domum</i>	<i>domōs</i>
<i>Voc.</i>	<i>domus</i>	<i>domūs</i>
<i>Abl.</i>	<i>domō or domū</i>	<i>domibus</i>
<i>Loc.</i>	<i>domī (at home)</i>	

### FIFTH DECLENSION

Stem ends in *-ēs*; nominative in *-ēs*. Usually feminine.

*diēs*, *M.*, *day*

*rēs*, *F.*, *thing*

	SING.	PLUR.		SING.	PLUR.
<i>N.</i>	<i>diēs</i>	<i>diēs</i>		<i>rēs</i>	<i>rēs</i>
<i>G.</i>	<i>diēī</i>	<i>diērum</i>		<i>reī</i>	<i>rērum</i>
<i>D.</i>	<i>diēī</i>	<i>diēbus</i>		<i>reī</i>	<i>rēbus</i>
<i>A.</i>	<i>diem</i>	<i>diēs</i>		<i>rem</i>	<i>rēs</i>
<i>V.</i>	<i>diēs</i>	<i>diēs</i>		<i>rēs</i>	<i>rēs</i>
<i>A.</i>	<i>diē</i>	<i>diēbus</i>		<i>rē</i>	<i>rēbus</i>

a. **Diēs** in the singular is either masculine or feminine (feminine usually in the sense of an appointed day or a long space of time); in the plural it is masculine. Its compounds are masculine.

b. The ending of the genitive and dative singular is *-ēī* after a vowel. *-eī* after a consonant. *-ē* is sometimes used instead of either.

c. **Diēs** and **rēs** are the only nouns of this declension that are declined throughout the plural. **Acīēs**, **spēs**, and a few others have nominative and accusative plural forms.

### ADJECTIVES

#### ADJECTIVES OF THE FIRST AND SECOND DECLENSIONS

*magnus*, *large*

SINGULAR			PLURAL		
<i>Mas.</i>	<i>Fem.</i>	<i>Neut.</i>	<i>Mas.</i>	<i>Fem.</i>	<i>Neut.</i>
<i>N.</i> <i>magnus</i>	<i>magna</i>	<i>magnum</i>	<i>magnī</i>	<i>magnae</i>	<i>magna</i>
<i>G.</i> <i>magnī</i>	<i>magnae</i>	<i>magnī</i>	<i>magnōrum</i>	<i>magnārum</i>	<i>magnōrum</i>
<i>D.</i> <i>magnō</i>	<i>magnae</i>	<i>magnō</i>	<i>magnīs</i>	<i>magnīs</i>	<i>magnīs</i>
<i>A.</i> <i>magnum</i>	<i>magnam</i>	<i>magnum</i>	<i>magnōs</i>	<i>magnās</i>	<i>magna</i>
<i>V.</i> <i>magne</i>	<i>magna</i>	<i>magnum</i>	<i>magnī</i>	<i>magnae</i>	<i>magna</i>
<i>A.</i> <i>magnō</i>	<i>magnā</i>	<i>magnō</i>	<i>magnīs</i>	<i>magnīs</i>	<i>magnī.</i>



*liber, free*

SINGULAR			PLURAL		
Mas.	Fem.	Neut.	Mas.	Fem.	Neut.
N. liber	libera	liberum	liberī	liberae	libera
G. liberī	liberae	liberī	liberōrum	liberārum	liberōrum
D. liberō	liberae	liberō	liberīs	liberīs	liberīs
A. liberum	liberam	liberum	liberōs	liberās	libera
V. liber	libera	liberum	liberī	liberae	libera
A. liberō	liberā	liberō	liberīs	liberīs	liberīs

*noster, our*

SINGULAR			PLURAL		
Mas.	Fem.	Neut.	Mas.	Fem.	Neut.
N. noster	nostra	nostrum	nostrī	nostrae	nostra
G. nostrī	nostrae	nostrī	nostrōrum	nostrārum	nostrōrum
D. nostrō	nostrae	nostrō	nostrīs	nostrīs	nostrīs
A. nostrum	nostram	nostrum	nostrōs	nostrās	nostra
V. noster	nostra	nostrum	nostrī	nostrae	nostra
A. nostrō	nostrā	nostrō	nostrīs	nostrīs	nostrīs

## ADJECTIVES WITH GENITIVE IN -ius.

Nine adjectives of the first and second declensions have the genitive singular in -ius (in *alter* usually -ius) and the dative singular in -ī in all genders. These are *alius, another, sōlus, only, tōtus, whole, ūllus, any, nūllus, no, ūnus, one, alter, the other, uter, which (of two), neuter, neither*. In the plural the case-endings of these adjectives are exactly the same as in *magnus*. Note the ending -ud in the neuter of *alius*.

## SINGULAR

Mas.	Fem.	Neut.	Mas.	Fem.	Neut.
N. ūnus	ūna	ūnum	tōtus	tōta	tōtum
G. ūnīus	ūnīus	ūnīus	tōtīus	tōtīus	tōtīus
D. ūnī	ūnī	ūnī	tōtī	tōtī	tōtī
A. ūnum	ūnam	ūnum	tōtum	tōtam	tōtum
A. ūnō	ūnā	ūnō	tōtō	tōtā	tōtō
N. alius	alia	aliud	alter	altera	alterum
G. alīus	alīus	alīus	alterius	alterius	alterius
D. alī	alī	alī	alterī	alterī	alterī
A. alium	aliām	aliud	alterum	alteram	alterum
A. aliō	aliā	aliō	alterō	alterā	alterō



## ADJECTIVES OF THE THIRD DECLENSION

There are both consonant stems and *i*-stems. Adjectives of *three terminations* have a special form in the nominative singular for each gender; adjectives of *two terminations* have one form in the nominative singular for the masculine and feminine, another for the neuter; adjectives of *one termination* have the same form in the nominative singular for all genders. Except comparatives, all adjectives of *two* or *three terminations* have only *-ī* in the ablative singular.

## A. CONSONANT STEMS

## Two Terminations.

SING.		PLUR.	
<i>Mas. and Fem.</i>	<i>Neuter</i>	<i>Mas. and Fem.</i>	<i>Neuter</i>
N. fortior	fortius	fortiōrēs	fortiōra
G. fortiōris	fortiōris	fortiōrum	fortiōrum
D. fortiōrī	fortiōrī	fortiōribus	fortiōribus
A. fortiōrem	fortius	fortiōrēs	fortiōra
V. fortior	fortius	fortiōrēs	fortiōra
A. fortiōre	fortiōre	fortiōribus	fortiōribus

Here belong all comparatives; but *plūs*, *more*, is irregular and defective. In the singular it is used only as a noun.

SING.	PLUR.	
<i>Neuter</i>	<i>Mas. and Fem.</i>	<i>Neuter</i>
N. plūs	plūrēs	plūra
G. plūris	plūrium	plūrium
D. ....	plūribus	plūribus
A. plūs	plūrēs or -īs	plūra
A. plūre	plūribus	plūribus

## One termination.

SING.		PLUR.	
<i>Mas. and Fem.</i>	<i>Neut.</i>	<i>Mas. and Fem.</i>	<i>Neut.</i>
N. vetus	vetus	veterēs	vetera
G. veteris	veteris	veterum	veterum
D. veterī	veterī	veteribus	veteribus
A. veterem	vetus	veterēs	vetera
V. vetus	vetus	veterēs	vetera
A. vetere	vetere	veteribus	veteribus

*a.* Here belongs **princeps**, *chief*. **Dives**, *rich*, also belongs here, but has **dītia** for the nominative, accusative, and vocative neuter plural.

## B. i-STEMS

Three terminations.

**acer**, *sharp*

SING.			PLUR.		
Mas.	Fem.	Neut.	Mas.	Fem.	Neut.
N. ācer	ācris	ācre	ācrēs	ācrēs	ācria
G. ācris	ācris	ācris	ācrium	ācrium	ācrium
D. ācrī	ācrī	ācrī	ācribus	ācribus	ācribus
A. ācrem	ācrem	ācre	ācrēs or -īs	ācrēs or -īs	ācria
V. ācer	ācris	ācre	ācrēs	ācrēs	ācria
A. ācrī	ācrī	ācrī	ācribus	ācribus	ācribus

*a.* Here belong **celeber**, *famous*, **equester**, *equestrian*, **pedester**, *pedestrian*; names of months in **-ber**; and a few others.

Two terminations.

**omnis**, *all*

SING.		PLUR.	
Mas. and Fem.	Neut.	Mas. and Fem.	Neut.
N. omnis	omne	omnēs	omnia
G. omnis	omnis	omnium	omnium
D. omnī	omnī	omnibus	omnibus
A. omnem	omne	omnēs or -īs	omnia
V. omnis	omne	omnēs	omnia
A. omnī	omnī	omnibus	omnibus

*a.* Here belong all adjectives in **-is**, **-e**.

One termination.

**audāx**, *bold*

SING.		PLUR.	
Mas. and Fem.	Neut.	Mas. and Fem.	Neut.
N. audāx	audāx	audācēs	audācia
G. audācis	audācis	audācium	audācium
D. audācī	audācī	audācibus	audācibus
A. audācem	audāx	audācēs or -īs	audācia
V. audāx	audāx	audācēs	audācia
A. audācī	audācī	audācibus	audācibus

*oriēns, rising*

SING.		PLUR.	
<i>Mas. and Fem.</i>	<i>Neut.</i>	<i>Mas. and Fem.</i>	<i>Neut.</i>
N. oriēns	oriēns	orientēs	orientia
G. orientis	orientis	orientium	orientium
D. orientī	orientī	orientibus	orientibus
A. orientem	oriēns	orientēs or -īs	orientia
V. oriēns	oriēns	orientēs	orientia
A. oriente or -ī	oriente or -ī	orientibus	orientibus

a. Here belong most adjectives of one termination, and all participles in -āns and -ēns. Participles usually have the ablative singular in -ī only when used as adjectives, in -ē when used as participles or nouns.

## COMPARISON OF ADJECTIVES

The regular comparative endings are -ior, -ius; superlative, -issimus, -a, -um. They are added to the *base* of the positive (found by removing the case-ending from the genitive singular). Examples: altus, *high*; altior, -ius, *higher*; altissimus, -a, -um, *highest*; fortis, *brave*; fortior, *braver*; fortissimus, *bravest*.

Adjectives in -er form the comparative regularly, but form the superlative by adding -rimus to the *nominative* of the positive. Example: ācer, *sharp* (base, ācr-), ācrior, ācerrimus.

Most adjectives in -ilis are compared regularly. Six, while forming the comparative regularly, form the superlative by adding -limus to the *base* of the positive. They are facilis, *easy*; difficilis, *difficult*; similis, *like*; dissimilis, *unlike*; humilis, *low*; gracilis, *slender*. Example: facilis, faciliior, facillimus.

## IRREGULAR COMPARISON

bonus, melior, optimus, *good, better, best*.  
 malus, peior, pessimus, *bad, worse, worst*.  
 magnus, maior, maximus, *great, greater, greatest*.  
 parvus, minor, minimus, *small, less, least*.  
 multus, plūs, plūrimus, *much, more, most*.  
 dexter, dexterior, dextimus, *on the right, dexterous, etc.*

## DEFECTIVE COMPARISON

The following comparatives and superlatives appear without a positive because formed from stems not used as adjectives:

(*citrā*, adv., *on this side*) *citerior*, *citimus*, *hither*, *hithermost*.

(*dē*, prep., *down*) *dēterior*, *dēterrimus*, *worse*, *worst*.

(*intrā*, prep., *in, within*) *interior*, *intimus*, *inner*, *inmost*.

(*prae*, prep., *before*) *prior*, *prīmus*, *former*, *first*.

(*prope*, adv., *near*) *propior*, *proximus*, *nearer*, *next*.

(*ultrā*, adv., *beyond*) *ulterior*, *ultimus*, *farther*, *farthest*.

Of the following the positive forms are rare, except when used as nouns (generally in the plural).

*exterus*, *exterior*, *extrēmus* (*extimus*), *outer*, *outmost*.

*inferus*, *inferior*, *īnīmus* (*īmus*), *lower*, *lowest*.

*posterus*, *posterior*, *postrēmus* (*postumus*), *latter*, *last*.

*superus*, *superior*, *suprēmus* (*summus*), *higher*, *highest*.

## COMPARISON BY ADVERBS

Most adjectives in *-us* preceded by a vowel, and many others, form the comparative and superlative by using the adverbs *magis*, *more*, and *maximē*, *most*. Example: *idōneus*, *suitable*; *magis idōneus*, *more suitable*; *maximē idōneus*, *most suitable*.

## COMPARISON OF ADVERBS

Most adverbs are formed from adjectives in all the degrees of comparison.

a. The *positive* is formed from adjectives of the first and second declensions by adding *-ē* to the base; as *lātus*, *wide*, *lātē*, *widely*; from adjectives of the third declension by adding *-ter* or *-iter* to the base, except that adjectives whose base ends in *nt* add only *-er*; as *audāx*, *audācis*, *bold*, *audācter*, *boldly*; *fortis*, *brave*, *fortiter*, *bravely*; *prūdēns*, *prūdentis*, *prudent*, *prūdentē*, *prudently*. But the neuter accusative singular of adjectives of all declensions may be used adverbially; as *multum*, *much*, *facile*, *easily*.

b. The *comparative* is the accusative singular neuter of the comparative of the adjective; as *lātius*, *more widely*, *audācius*, *more boldly*, *fortius*, *more bravely*, *prūdentius*, *more prudently*, *plūs*, *more*, *facilius*, *more easily*.

c. The *superlative* is formed by adding *-ē* to the base of the superlative of the adjective; or, less often, is its accusative singular neuter; as *lātissimē*, *most widely*, *audācissimē*, *most boldly*, *fortissimē*, *most bravely*, *prudentissimē*, *most prudently*, *plūrimum*, *most*, *facillimē*, *most easily*.

### NUMERALS

Numeral adjectives are of three classes: *cardinals*, answering the question *how many?* as *one, two*, etc.; *ordinals*, answering the question *which in order?* as, *first, second*, etc.; and *distributives*, answering the question *how many each?* as, *one each, two each*, etc.

Roman Numerals			
	Cardinal	Ordinal	Distributive
I.	ūnus, -a, -um	prīmus, -a, -um	singulī, -ae, -a
II.	duo, -ae, -o	secundus or alter	binī
III.	trēs, tria	tertius	ternī or trīnī
IV.	quattuor	quārtus	quaternī
V.	quīnque	quīntus	quīnī
VI.	sex	sextus	sēnī
VII.	septem	septimus	septēnī
VIII.	octō	octāvus	octōnī
IX.	novem	nōnus	novēnī
X.	decem	decimus	dēnī
XI.	ūndecim	ūndecimus	ūndēnī
XII.	duodecim	duodecim	duodēnī
XIII.	tredecim	tertius decimus	ternī dēnī
XIV.	quattuordecim	quārtus decimus	quaternī dēnī
XV.	quīndecim	quīntus decimus	quīnī dēnī
XVI.	sēdecim	sextus decimus	sēnī dēnī
XVII.	septendecim	septimus decimus	septēnī dēnī
XVIII.	duodēvigintī	duodēvicēsīmus	duodēvicēnī
XIX.	ūndēvigintī	ūndēvicēsīmus	ūndēvicēnī
XX.	vīgintī	vīcēsīmus	vīcēnī
XXI.	ūnus et vīgintī (vīgintī ūnus)	vīcēsīmus prīmus	vīcēnī singulī
XXVIII.	duodētrīgintā	duodētricēsīmus	duodētricēnī
XXIX.	ūndētrīgintā	ūndētricēsīmus	ūndētricēnī
XXX.	trīgintā	tricēsīmus	tricēnī
XL.	quadrāgintā	quadrāgēsīmus	quadrāgēnī
L.	quīnquāgintā	quīnquāgēsīmus	quīnquāgēnī
LX.	sexāgintā	sexāgēsīmus	sexāgēnī



LXX. septuāgintā	septuāgēsīmus	septuāgēnī
LXXX. octōgintā	octōgēsīmus	octōgēnī
XC. nōnāgintā	nōnāgēsīmus	nōnāgēnī
C. centum	centēsīmus	centēnī
CI. centum (et) ūnus	centēsīmus (et) prīmus	centēnī (et) singulī
CC. ducentī, -ae, -a	ducentēsīmus	ducēnī
CCC. trecentī	trecentēsīmus	trecēnī
CCCC. quadringentī	quadringentēsīmus	quadringēnī
D. quīngentī	quīngentēsīmus	quīngēnī
DC. sescentī	sescentēsīmus	sescēnī
DCC. septingentī	septingentēsīmus	septingēnī
DCCC. octingentī	octingentēsīmus	octingēnī
DCCCC. nōngentī	nōngentēsīmus	nōngēnī
M. mille	millēsīmus	singula mīlia
MM. duo mīlia	bis millēsīmus	bīna mīlia

a. The ending *-ēnsīmus* is often used for *-ēsīmus*.

Of the cardinals, *ūnus*, *duo*, and *trēs* are declined; *quattuor* to *centum*, inclusive, are indeclinable; *ducentī* to *nōngentī*, inclusive, are declined like the plural of *magnus* (31); *mille* as an adjective is indeclinable, as a substantive is declined like the plural of *cubīle* (25) and generally spelled *mīlia*. Ordinals are declined like *magnus*, distributives like the plural of *magnus*.

For the declension of *ūnus* see 32. Its plural usually means *only* or *alone*, but is used in the sense of *one* with nouns used only in the plural; as, *ūna castra*, *one camp*. *Duo* and *trēs* are declined as follows:

duo, two			trēs, three	
Mas.	Fem.	Neut.	M. and F.	Neut.
N. duo	duae	duo	trēs	tria
G. duōrum	duārum	duōrum	trium	trium
D. duōbus	duābus	duōbus	tribus	tribus
A. duōs, duo	duās	duo	trēs, trīs	tria
A. duōbus	duābus	duōbus	tribus	tribus

The numbers intermediate between those given in the table are expressed as follows: In a combination of tens and units the *units* may precede, followed by *et*; as *trēs et quadrāgintā*, *three and forty*; or the tens may precede without an *et*; as *quadrāgintā trēs*, *forty three*. In other combinations of two numerals the higher precedes, with or without *et*; as *ducentī (et) vīgintī*, *two hundred and twenty*. In com-

binations of three or more numerals, the order is as in English, without *et*; as *duo milia sescenti viginti sex*, *two thousand six hundred and twenty six*.

## PRONOUNS

### PERSONAL PRONOUNS

First person, <i>ego, I</i>		Second person, <i>tū, you (thou)</i>	
SING.	PLUR.	SING.	PLUR.
<i>N. ego</i>	<i>nōs</i>	<i>tū</i>	<i>vōs</i>
<i>G. meī</i>	{ <i>nostrum</i> <i>nostrī</i>	<i>tuī</i>	{ <i>vestrum</i> <i>vestrī</i>
<i>D. mihi</i>	<i>nōbīs</i>	<i>tibi</i>	<i>vōbīs</i>
<i>A. mē</i>	<i>nōs</i>	<i>tē</i>	<i>vōs</i>
<i>A. mē</i>	<i>nōbīs</i>	<i>tē</i>	<i>vōbīs</i>

a. There is no personal pronoun of the third person. Its place is taken either by a demonstrative pronoun, usually *is, he, ea, she, id, it*, 57; or, when *him, them*, etc., refer to the subject (163), by the reflexive pronouns.

b. *nostrum* and *vestrum* are the forms used as partitive genitives (101); *nostrī* and *vestrī*, as objective genitives (98).

c. The preposition *cum* is enclitic with personal pronouns; as, *uōbīs-cum*, *with us*.

### REFLEXIVE PRONOUNS

A reflexive pronoun can neither be the subject of a finite verb nor agree with such a subject: therefore there can be no nominative. For the first and second persons the personal pronouns are used as reflexives. For the third person there is a special pronoun.

First person, <i>meī,</i> <i>of myself</i>		Second person, <i>tuī,</i> <i>of yourself</i>		Third person, <i>suī,</i> <i>of himself, etc.</i>	
SING.	PLUR.	SING.	PLUR.	SING.	PLUR.
<i>G. meī</i>	{ <i>nostrum</i> <i>nostrī</i>	<i>tuī</i>	{ <i>vestrum</i> <i>vestrī</i>	<i>suī</i>	<i>suī</i>
<i>D. mihi</i>	<i>nōbīs</i>	<i>tibi</i>	<i>vōbīs</i>	<i>sibi</i>	<i>sibi</i>
<i>A. mē</i>	<i>nōs</i>	<i>tē</i>	<i>vōs</i>	<i>sē</i>	<i>sē</i>
<i>A. mē</i>	<i>nōbīs</i>	<i>tē</i>	<i>vōbīs</i>	<i>sē</i>	<i>sē</i>

a. The preposition *cum* is enclitic with reflexive pronouns; as, *sēcum*, *with himself*.



## POSSESSIVE PRONOUNS

1st pers.	meus, -a, -um, <i>my</i>	noster, -tra, -trum, <i>our</i>
2d pers.	tuus, -a, -um, <i>your</i> (of one)	vester, -tra, -trum, <i>your</i> (of more than one)
3d pers.	suus, -a, -um, <i>his, her, its</i> (when referring to the subject)	suus, -a, -um, <i>their</i> (when referring to the subject)
	eius (gen. sing. of is) <i>his, her, its</i> (when not referring to the subject)	eōrum, eārum, eōrum (gen. plur. of is) <i>their</i> (when not referring to the subject)

## DEMONSTRATIVE PRONOUNS

hic, *this* (near the speaker)

SING.			PLUR.		
Mas.	Fem.	Neut.	Mas.	Fem.	Neut.
N. hic	haec	hoc	hī	hae	haec
G. huius	huius	huius	hōrum	hārum	hōrum
D. huic	huic	huic	hīs	hīs	hīs
A. hunc	hanc	hoc	hōs	hās	haec
A. hōc	hāc	hōc	hīs	hīs	hīs

*a.* The nominative and accusative neuter, *hoc*, is pronounced *hocc* when the next word begins with a vowel. The syllable is therefore long. See 6, *a.*

iste, *that* (near the person spoken to)

SING.			PLUR.		
Mas.	Fem.	Neut.	Mas.	Fem.	Neut.
N. iste	ista	istud	istī	istae	ista
G. istius	istius	istius	istōrum	istārum	istōrum
D. istī	istī	istī	istīs	istīs	istīs
A. istum	istam	istud	istōs	istās	ista
A. istō	istā	istō	istīs	istīs	istīs

*Ille*, *that* (something more remote) is declined like *iste*.

is, *this, that, he, she, it* (unemphatic)

SING.			PLUR.		
Mas.	Fem.	Neut.	Mas.	Fem.	Neut.
N. is	ea	id	īi, eī	eae	ea
G. eius	eius	eius	eōrum	eārum	eōrum
D. eī	eī	eī	īis, eīs	īis eīs	īis, eīs
A. eum	eam	id	eōs	eās	ea
A. eō	eā	eō	īis, eīs	īis, eīs	īis eīs

<i>Idem, the same</i>					
	SING.			PLUR.	
	<i>Mas.</i>	<i>Fem.</i>	<i>Neut.</i>	<i>Mas.</i>	<i>Fem.</i>
<i>N. Idem</i>		<i>eadem</i>	<i>idem</i>	<i>īdem or</i> <i>eīdem</i>	<i>eadem</i>
<i>G. eiusdem</i>		<i>eiusdem</i>	<i>eiusdem</i>	<i>eōrundem</i>	<i>eārundem</i>
<i>D. eīdem</i>		<i>eīdem</i>	<i>eīdem</i>	<i>īdem or</i> <i>eīdem</i>	<i>īdem or</i> <i>eīdem</i>
<i>A. eundem</i>		<i>eandem</i>	<i>idem</i>	<i>eōsdem</i>	<i>eāsdem</i>
<i>A. eōdem</i>		<i>eādem</i>	<i>eōdem</i>	<i>īdem or</i> <i>eīdem</i>	<i>īdem or</i> <i>eīdem</i>

## THE INTENSIVE PRONOUN

ipse, <i>self</i>						
	SING.			PLUR.		
	<i>Mas.</i>	<i>Fem.</i>	<i>Neut.</i>	<i>Mas.</i>	<i>Fem.</i>	<i>Neut.</i>
<i>N.</i>	ipse	ipsa	ipsum	ipsī	ipsae	ipsa
<i>G.</i>	ipsīus	ipsīus	ipsīus	ipsōrum	ipsārum	ipsōrum
<i>D.</i>	ipsī	ipsī	ipsī	ipsīs	ipsīs	ipsīs
<i>A.</i>	ipsum	ipsam	ipsum	ipsōs	ipsās	ipsa
<i>A.</i>	ipsō	ipsā	ipsō	ipsīs	ipsīs	ipsīs

## THE RELATIVE PRONOUN

quī, <i>who</i>					
	SING.			PLUR.	
	<i>Mas.</i>	<i>Fem.</i>	<i>Neut.</i>	<i>Mas.</i>	<i>Fem.</i>
<i>N.</i>	quī	quae	quod	quī	quae
<i>G.</i>	cuius	cuius	cuius	quōrum	quārum
<i>D.</i>	cui	cui	cui	quibus	quibus
<i>A.</i>	quem	quam	quod	quōs	quās
<i>A.</i>	quō	quā	quō	quibus	quibus

*a.* *Quicumque* and *quisquis*, *whoever*, are generalizing relatives. The *quī* of *quicumque* is declined regularly. *Quisquis*, *quicquid* (*quidquid*), and *quōquō* are the only common forms of *quisquis*.

*b.* The preposition *cum* is usually enclitic with the relative pronoun; as *quibuscum*, *with whom*.

## INTERROGATIVE PRONOUNS

*Quī*, *quae*, *quod*, the adjective *what?* is declined like the relative. *Quis*, *quid*, the substantive *who? what?* is used in the singular.

quis, *who?*

SING.

<i>Mas. and Fem.</i>	<i>Neut.</i>
N. quis	quid
G. cuius	cuius
D. cui	cui
A. quem	quid
A. quō	quō

a. The enclitic **-nam** is sometimes added to an interrogative to strengthen it; **quisnam**, *who, pray?*

b. **Cum** is usually enclitic with the interrogative pronoun.

## INDEFINITE PRONOUNS

The indefinite pronouns are **quis**, **quī**, and their compounds. **Quis** and **quī** in this sense are in general declined like the interrogatives.

## SUBSTANTIVE

**quis**, **quid**, *any one*  
**aliquis**, **aliquid**, *some one*  
**quispiam**, **quidpiam**, *some one*  
**quisquam**, **quicquam** (**quidquam**),  
*any one* (abl. sing. and entire  
 plural supplied by **ūllus**, **-a**, **-um**)  
**quīvis**, **quaevis**, **quidvis** }  
**quīlibet**, **quaelibet**, **quidlibet** }  
*any one etc., you like*  
**quīdam**, **quaedam**, **quiddam**, *a cer-*  
*tain man*  
**quisque**, **quidque**, *each*

## ADJECTIVE

**quī**, **quae** (**qua**), **quod**, *any*  
**aliquī**, **aliqua**, **aliquod**, *some*  
**quispiam**, **quaepiam**, **quodpiam**,  
*some*  
 (adjective supplied by **ūllus**)  
**quīvis**, **quaevis**, **quodvis** }  
**quīlibet**, **quaelibet**, **quodlibet** }  
*any you like*  
**quīdam**, **quaedam**, **quoddam**, *a*  
*certain*  
**quisque**, **quaeque**, **quodque**, *each*

a. In **quī** and **aliquī** the nominative and accusative plural neuter are **qua** (or **quae**) and **aliqua**.

b. In the declension of **quīdam**, **m** becomes **n** before **d**; as **quendam**.

## VERBS

There are four conjugations of Latin verbs, distinguished from one another by the final vowel of the stem, best seen in the present infinitive.

CONJUGATION	FINAL VOWEL OF STEM	PRESENT INFINITIVE
I.	ā	-āre
II.	ē	-ēre
III.	e (i, u)	-ere
IV.	i	-ire

All forms of a verb are formed on one or another of three stems,—the present stem, the perfect stem, and the supine stem. In regular verbs the perfect and supine stems are based on the present stem, but in some irregular verbs they are formed on distinct roots.

*a.* On the present stem are formed: *active and passive*,—present, imperfect, and future indicative; present and imperfect subjunctive; imperative; present infinitive: *active*,—present participle; gerund: *passive*,—gerundive.

*b* On the perfect stem are formed: *active*,—perfect, pluperfect, and future perfect indicative; perfect and pluperfect subjunctive; perfect infinitive.

*c.* On the supine stem are formed: *active and passive*,—future infinitive; *active*,—future participle; supine: *passive*,—perfect, pluperfect, and future perfect indicative; perfect and pluperfect subjunctive; perfect infinitive; perfect participle.

The principal parts are forms which show to which conjugation a verb belongs and what each of its stems is. They are, in the active, (1) the first person singular present indicative (as the first form of the verb), (2) the present infinitive (to indicate the conjugation and give the present stem), (3) the first person singular perfect indicative (to give the perfect stem), (4) the supine (to give the supine stem).

For example, the principal parts of *laudō* are :

*laudō, laudāre* (present stem, *laudā*).

*laudāvī* (perfect stem, *laudāv*).

*laudātum* (supine stem, *laudāt*).

The supine of the majority of verbs is not found in Latin literature so that other forms of the verb are often given instead of the supine. But no one form is found for every verb, and it is simpler to give the supine always.

In the passive the principal parts are (1) the first person singular present indicative, (2) the present infinitive, (3) the first person singular perfect indicative.

### CONJUGATION OF *SUM* (irregular verb)

Principal parts: *sum, esse, fui*

#### INDICATIVE

##### *Present*

SING.	PLUR.
<i>sum</i>	<i>sumus</i>
<i>es</i>	<i>estis</i>
<i>est</i>	<i>sunt</i>

##### *Imperfect*

<i>eram</i>	<i>erāmus</i>
<i>erās</i>	<i>erātis</i>
<i>erat</i>	<i>erant</i>

##### *Future*

<i>erō</i>	<i>erimus</i>
<i>eris</i>	<i>eritis</i>
<i>erit</i>	<i>erunt</i>

##### *Perfect*

<i>fuī</i>	<i>fuimus</i>
<i>fuistī</i>	<i>fuistis</i>
<i>fuit</i>	<i>fuērunt or -ēre</i>

##### *Pluperfect*

<i>fueram</i>	<i>fuerāmus</i>
<i>fuerās</i>	<i>fuerātis</i>
<i>fuerat</i>	<i>fuerant</i>

##### *Future Perfect*

<i>fuerō</i>	<i>fuerimus</i>
<i>fueris</i>	<i>fueritis</i>
<i>fuerit</i>	<i>fuerint</i>

#### SUBJUNCTIVE

##### *Present*

SING.	PLUR.
<i>sim</i>	<i>simus</i>
<i>sīs</i>	<i>sītis</i>
<i>sit</i>	<i>sint</i>

##### *Imperfect*

<i>essem (or forem)</i>	<i>essēmus (or forēmus)</i>
<i>essēs (or forēs)</i>	<i>essētis (or forētis)</i>
<i>esset (or foret)</i>	<i>essent (or forent)</i>

##### *Perfect*

<i>fuerim</i>	<i>fuerīmus</i>
<i>fuerīs</i>	<i>fuerītis</i>
<i>fuerit</i>	<i>fuerint</i>

##### *Pluperfect*

<i>fuissem</i>	<i>fuissēmus</i>
<i>fuissēs</i>	<i>fuissētis</i>
<i>fuisset</i>	<i>fuissent</i>

## IMPERATIVE

*Present*

2d pers. es este

*Future*

2d pers. estō estōte

3d pers. estō suntō

## PARTICIPLE

*Fut. futūrus*

## INFINITIVE

*Pres. esse**Perf. fuisse**Fut. futūrus (esse) or fore*

## FIRST CONJUGATION

## ACTIVE VOICE

Principal parts: laudō, laudāre, laudāvī, laudātum

## INDICATIVE

*Present*

SING.	PLUR.
laudō	laudāmus
laudās	laudātis
laudat	laudant

*Imperfect*

laudābam	laudābāmus
laudābās	laudābātis
laudābat	laudābant

*Future*

laudābō	laudābimus
laudābis	laudābitis
laudābit	laudābunt

*Perfect*

laudāvī	laudāvimus
laudāvistī	laudāvistis
laudāvit	laudāvērunt
	or -ēre

*Pluperfect*

laudāveram	laudāverāmus
laudāverās	laudāverātis
laudāverat	laudāverant

*Future Perfect*

laudāverō	laudāverimus
laudāveris	laudāveritis
laudāverit	laudāverint

*Present*

SING.	PLUR.
laudem	laudēmus
laudēs	laudētis
laudet	laudent

*Imperfect*

laudārem	laudārēmus
laudārēs	laudārētis
laudāret	laudārent

*Perfect*

laudāverim	laudāverīmus
laudāverīs	laudāverītis
laudāverit	laudāverint

*Pluperfect*

laudāvissem	laudāvissēmus
laudāvissēs	laudāvissētis
laudāvisset	laudāvissent



## IMPERATIVE

*Present*

2d pers. laudā laudāte

*Future*

2d pers. laudātō laudātōte

3d pers. laudātō laudantō

## PARTICIPLE

*Pres.* laudāns

*Fut.* laudātūrus

## INFINITIVE

*Pres.* laudāre

*Perf.* laudāvisse

*Fut.* laudātūrus (esse)

## SUPINE

*Acc.* laudātum

*Abl.* laudātū

## GERUND

*Gen.* laudandī

*Dat.* laudandō

*Acc.* laudandum

*Abl.* laudandō

## FIRST CONJUGATION

## PASSIVE VOICE

Principal parts: laudor, laudārī, laudātus sum

## INDICATIVE

*Present*

SING.	PLUR.
laudor	laudāmur
laudāris or -re	laudāmini
laudātur	laudantur

*Imperfect*

laudābar	laudābāmur
laudābāris or -re	laudābāmini
laudābātur	laudābantur

*Future*

laudābor	laudābimur
laudāberis or -re	laudābiminī
laudābitur	laudābuntur

*Perfect*

laudātus sum	laudātī sumus
laudātus es	laudātī estis
laudātus est	laudātī sunt

## SUBJUNCTIVE

*Present*

SING.	PLUR.
lauder	laudēmur
laudēris or -re	laudēmini
laudētur	laudentur

*Imperfect*

laudārer	laudārēmur
laudārēris or -re	laudārēmini
laudārētur	laudārentur

*Perfect*

laudātus sim	laudātī sīmus
laudātus sis	laudātī sītis
laudātus sit	laudātī sint



*Pluperfect*

laudātus eram	laudātī erāmus
laudātus erās	laudātī erātis
laudātus erat	laudātī erant

*Pluperfect*

laudātus essem	laudātī essēmus
laudātus essēs	laudātī essētis
laudātus esset	laudātī essent

*Future Perfect*

laudātus erō	laudātī erimus
laudātus eris	laudātī eritis
laudātus erit	laudātī erunt

## IMPERATIVE

*Present*

2d pers. laudāre	laudāmini
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*Future*

2d pers. laudātor	
3d pers. laudātor	laudantor

## INFINITIVE

*Pres.* laudārī*Perf.* laudātus esse*Fut.* laudātum iri

## PARTICIPLE

*Perf.* laudātus*Fut.* laudandus

## SECOND CONJUGATION

## ACTIVE VOICE

Principal parts: moneō, monēre, monuī, monitum

## INDICATIVE

*Present*

SING.	PLUR.
moneō	monēmus
monēs	monētis
monet	monent

## SUBJUNCTIVE

*Present*

SING.	PLUR.
moneam	moneāmus
moneās	moneātis
moneat	moneant

*Imperfect*

monēbam	monēbāmus
monēbās	monēbātis
monēbat	monēbant

*Imperfect*

monērem	monērēmus
monērēs	monērētis
monēret	monērent

*Future*

monēbō	monēbimus
monēbis	monēbitis
monēbit	monēbunt

*Perfect*

monuī	monuimus
monuistī	monuistis
monuit	monuērunt or -ēre

*Perfect*

monuerim	monuerīmus
monueris	monueritis
monuerit	monuerint

*Pluperfect*

monueram	monuerāmus
monuerās	monuerātis
monuerat	monuerant

*Pluperfect*

monuissem	monuissēmus
monuissēs	monuissētis
monuisset	monuissent

*Future Perfect*

monuerō	monuerimus
monueris	monueritis
monuerit	monuerint

## IMPERATIVE

*Present*

2d pers. monē monēte

*Future*

2d pers. monētō monētōte

3d pers. monētō monentō

## INFINITIVE

Pres. monēre

Perf. monuisse

Fut. monitūrus (esse)

## PARTICIPLE

Pres. monēns Fut. monitūrus

## GERUND

Gen. monendī

Dat. monendō

Acc. monendum

Abl. monendō

## SUPINE

Acc. monitum Abl. monitū

## SECOND CONJUGATION

## PASSIVE VOICE

Principal parts: moneor, monēri, monitus sum

## INDICATIVE

*Present*

SING.	PLUR.
moneor	monēmur
monēris or -re	monēmini
monētur	monentur

## SUBJUNCTIVE

*Present*

SING.	PLUR.
monear	moneāmur
moneāris or -re	moneāmini
moneātur	moneantur

*Imperfect*

monēbar	monēbāmur
monēbāris or -re	monēbāmini
monēbātur	monēbantur

*Future*

monēbor	monēbimur
monēberis or -re	monēhimini
monēbitur	monēbuntur

*Perfect*

monitus sum	monitī sumus
monitus es	monitī estis
monitus est	monitī sunt

*Pluperfect*

monitus eram	monitī erāmus
monitus erās	monitī erātis
monitus erat	monitī erant

*Future Perfect*

monitus erō	monitī erimus
monitus eris	monitī eritis
monitus erit	monitī erunt

## IMPERATIVE

*Present*

2d pers. monēre	monēmini
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*Future*

2d pers. monētor	
3d pers. monētor	monentor

## PARTICIPLE

*Perf.* monitus*Fut.* monendus

## THIRD CONJUGATION

## ACTIVE VOICE

Principal parts: dūcō, dūcere, dūxī, ductum

## INDICATIVE

*Present*

SING.	PLUR.
dūcō	dūcimus
dūcis	dūcitis
dūcit	dūcunt

## SUBJUNCTIVE

*Present*

SING.	PLUR.
dūcam	dūcāmus
dūcās	dūcātis
dūcat	dūcant

*Imperfect*

monērer	monērēmur
monērēris or -re	monērēmini
monērētur	monērentur

*Perfect*

monitus sim	monitī sīmus
monitus sis	monitī sitis
monitus sit	monitī sint

*Pluperfect*

monitus essem	monitī essēmus
monitus essēs	monitī essētis
monitus esset	monitī essent

## INFINITIVE

*Pres.* monēri*Perf.* monitus esse*Fut.* monitum iri

*Imperfect*

dūcēbam	dūcēbāmus
dūcēbās	dūcēbātis
dūcēbat	dūcēbant

*Future*

dūcam	dūcēmus
dūcēs	dūcētis
dūcet	dūcent

*Perfect*

dūxī	dūximus
dūxistī	dūxistis
dūxit	dūxērunt or -ēre

*Pluperfect*

dūxeram	dūxerāmus
dūxerās	dūxerātis
dūxerat	dūxerant

*Future Perfect*

dūxerō	dūxerimus
dūxeris	dūxeritis
dūxerit	dūxerint

## IMPERATIVE

*Present*

2d pers. dūc*	dūcite
---------------	--------

*Future*

2d pers. dūcitō	dūcitōte
3d pers. dūcitō	dūcuntō

## PARTICIPLE

<i>Pres.</i>	dūcēns
<i>Fut.</i>	ductūrus

*Imperfect*

dūcerem	dūcerēmus
dūcerēs	dūcerētis
dūceret	dūcerent

*Perfect*

dūxerim	dūxerīmus
dūxerīs	dūxerītis
dūxerit	dūxerint

*Pluperfect*

dūxissem	dūxissēmus
dūxissēs	dūxissētis
dūxisset	dūxissent

## INFINITIVE

*Pres.* dūcere*Perf.* dūxisse*Fut.* ductūrus (*esse*)

## SUPINE

<i>Acc.</i>	ductum
<i>Abl.</i>	ductū

## GERUND

<i>Gen.</i>	dūcendī
<i>Dat.</i>	dūcendō
<i>Acc.</i>	dūcendum
<i>Abl.</i>	dūcendō

\* Irregular for dūce.

## THIRD CONJUGATION

## PASSIVE VOICE

Principal parts: *dūcor, dūcī, ductus sum*

## INDICATIVE

<i>Present</i>	
SING.	PLUR.
<i>dūcor</i>	<i>dūcimur</i>
<i>dūceris or -re</i>	<i>dūciminī</i>
<i>dūcitur</i>	<i>dūcuntur</i>

<i>Imperfect</i>	
<i>dūcēbar</i>	<i>dūcēbāmur</i>
<i>dūcēbāris or -re</i>	<i>dūcēbāminī</i>
<i>dūcēbātur</i>	<i>dūcēbantur</i>

<i>Future</i>	
<i>dūcar</i>	<i>dūcēmur</i>
<i>dūcēris or -re</i>	<i>dūcēminī</i>
<i>dūcētur</i>	<i>dūcentur</i>

<i>Perfect</i>	
<i>ductus sum</i>	<i>ductī sumus</i>
<i>ductus es</i>	<i>ductī estis</i>
<i>ductus est</i>	<i>ductī sunt</i>

<i>Pluperfect</i>	
<i>ductus eram</i>	<i>ductī erāmus</i>
<i>ductus erās</i>	<i>ductī erātis</i>
<i>ductus erat</i>	<i>ductī erant</i>

<i>Future Perfect</i>	
<i>ductus erō</i>	<i>ductī erimus</i>
<i>ductus eris</i>	<i>ductī eritis</i>
<i>ductus erit</i>	<i>ductī erunt</i>

## IMPERATIVE

<i>Present</i>	
<i>2d pers. dūcere</i>	<i>dūciminī</i>

<i>Future</i>	
<i>2d pers. dūcitor</i>	
<i>3d pers. dūcitor</i>	<i>dūcuntor</i>

## SUBJUNCTIVE

<i>Present</i>	
SING.	PLUR.
<i>dūcar</i>	<i>dūcāmur</i>
<i>dūcāris or -re</i>	<i>dūcāminī</i>
<i>dūcātur</i>	<i>dūcantur</i>

  

<i>Imperfect</i>	
<i>dūcerer</i>	<i>dūcerēmur</i>
<i>dūcerēris or re</i>	<i>dūcerēminī</i>
<i>dūcerētur</i>	<i>dūcerentur</i>

<i>Perfect</i>	
<i>ductus sim</i>	<i>ductī sīmus</i>
<i>ductus sis</i>	<i>ductī sītis</i>
<i>ductus sit</i>	<i>ductī sint</i>

<i>Pluperfect</i>	
<i>ductus essem</i>	<i>ductī essēmus</i>
<i>ductus essēs</i>	<i>ductī essētis</i>
<i>ductus esset</i>	<i>ductī essent</i>

## INFINITIVE

<i>Pres. dūcī</i>
<i>Perf. ductus esse</i>
<i>Fut. ductum iri</i>

## PARTICIPLE

<i>Perf. ductus</i>
<i>Fut. dūcendus</i>

## FOURTH CONJUGATION

## ACTIVE VOICE

Principal parts: **audiō, audīre, audīvī, audītum**

## INDICATIVE

*Present*

SING.	PLUR.
audiō	audīmus
audīs	audītis
audit	audiunt

*Imperfect*

audiēbam	audiēbāmus
audiēbās	audiēbātis
audiēbat	audiēbant

*Future*

audiam	audiēmus
audiēs	audiētis
audiet	audient

*Perfect*

audīvī	audīvimus
audīvistī	audīvistis
audīvit	audīvērunt or -ēre

*Pluperfect*

audīveram	audīverāmus
audīverās	audīverātis
audīverat	audīverant

*Future Perfect*

audīverō	audīverimus
audīveris	audīveritis
audīverit	audīverint

## IMPERATIVE

*Present*

2d pers. audī	audīte
---------------	--------

*Future*

2d pers. audītō	audītōte
3d pers. audītō	audiuntō

## SUBJUNCTIVE

*Present*

SING.	PLUR.
audiam	audiāmus
audiās	audiātis
audiat	audiant

*Imperfect*

audīrem	audīrēmus
audīrēs	audīrētis
audīret	audīrent

*Perfect*

audīverim	audīverīmus
audīveris	audīverītis
audīverit	audīverint

*Pluperfect*

audīvissem	audīvissemus
audīvisēs	audīvisētis
audīvisset	audīvissent

## INFINITIVE

*Pres.* audīre*Perf.* audīvisse*Fut.* audītūrus (esse)

## PARTICIPLE

*Pres.* audiēns      *Fut.* auditūrus

## SUPINE

*Acc.* auditum      *Abl.* auditū

## GERUND

*Gen.* audiendī  
*Dat.* audiendō  
*Acc.* audiendum  
*Abl.* audiendō

## FOURTH CONJUGATION

## PASSIVE VOICE

Principal parts: *audior, audīri, auditus sum*

## INDICATIVE

*Present*

SING.	PLUR.
audior	audīmur
audīris or -re	audīmini
audītur	audiuntur

*Imperfect*

audiēbar	audiēbāmur
audiēbāris or -re	audiēbāmini
audiēbātur	audiēbantur

*Future*

audiar	audiēmur
audiēris or -re	audiēmini
audiētur	audientur

*Perfect*

audītus sum	audītī sumus
audītus es	audītī estis
audītus est	audītī sunt

*Pluperfect*

audītus eram	audītī erāmus
audītus erās	audītī erātis
audītus erat	audītī erant

*Future Perfect*

audītus erō	audītī erimus
audītus eris	audītī eritis
audītus erit	audītī erunt

## SUBJUNCTIVE

*Present*

SING.	PLUR.
audiar	audiāmur
audiāris or -re	audiāmini
audiātur	audiantur

*Imperfect*

audīrer	audīrēmur
audīrēris or -re	audīrēmini
audīrētur	audīrentur

*Perfect*

audītus sim	audītī sīmus
audītus sis	audītī sītis
audītus sit	audītī sint

*Pluperfect*

audītus essem	audītī essēmus
audītus essēs	audītī essētis
audītus esset	audītī essent



## IMPERATIVE

*Present*2d pers. audire      audi~~mini~~*Future*

2d pers. auditor

3d pers. auditor      audiuntor

## INFINITIVE

*Pres.* audiri*Perf.* auditus esse*Fut.* auditum iri

## PARTICIPLE

*Perf.* auditus*Fut.* audiendusTHIRD CONJUGATION IN *iō*

## ACTIVE VOICE

Principal parts: capiō, capere, cēpi, captum

## INDICATIVE

*Present*

SING.	PLUR.
capiō	capimus
capis	capitis
capit	capiunt

*Imperfect*

capiebam	capiebāmus
capiebās	capiebātis
capiebat	capiebant

*Future*

capiam	capiemus
capies	capietis
capiet	capient

*Perfect*

cēpi	cēpimus
cēpisti	cēpistis
cēpit	cēpērunt
	or -ēre

## SUBJUNCTIVE

*Present*

SING.	PLUR.
capiam	capiamus
capias	capiatis
capiat	capiant

*Imperfect*

caperem	caperēmus
caperēs	caperētis
caperet	caperent

*Perfect*

cēperim	cēperimus
cēperis	cēperitis
cēperit	cēperint

*Pluperfect*

cēperam	cēperāmus
cēperās	cēperātis
cēperat	cēperant

*Future Perfect*

cēperō	cēperimus
cēperis	cēperitis
cēperit	cēperint

## IMPERATIVE

*Present*

2d pers. cape	capite
---------------	--------

*Future*

2d pers. capitō	capitōte
3d pers. capitō	capiuntō

## PARTICIPLE

<i>Pres.</i> capiēns	<i>Fut.</i> captūrus
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## SUPINE

<i>Acc.</i> captum	<i>Abl.</i> captū
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*Pluperfect*

cēpissē	cēpissēmus
cēpissēs	cēpissētis
cēpisset	cēpissent

## INFINITIVE

*Pres.* capere*Perf.* cēpisse*Fut.* captūrus (esse)

## GERUND

*Gen.* capiendī*Dat.* capiendō*Acc.* capiendum*Abl.* capiendōTHIRD CONJUGATION IN *ĪŌ*

## PASSIVE VOICE

Principal parts: capior, capī, captus sum

## INDICATIVE

*Present*

SING.	PLUR.
capior	capimur
caperis or -re	capimini
capitur	capiuntur

*Imperfect*

capiebar	capiebāmur
capiebāris or -re	capiebāmini
capiebātur	capiebantur

*Future*

capiar	capiemur
capieris or -re	capiemini
capietur	capientur

## SUBJUNCTIVE

*Present*

SING.	PLUR.
capiar	capiamur
capiaris or -re	capiamini
capiatur	capiantur

*Imperfect*

caperer	caperēmur
caperēris or -re	caperēmini
caperētur	caperentur

*Perfect*

captus sum	capti sumus
captus es	capti estis
captus est	capti sunt

*Perfect*

captus sim	capti simus
captus sis	capti sitis
captus sit	capti sint

*Pluperfect*

captus eram	capti erāmus
captus erās	capti erātis
captus erat	capti erant

*Pluperfect*

captus essem	capti essēmus
captus essēs	capti essētis
captus esset	capti essent

*Future Perfect*

captus erō	capti erimus
captus eris	capti eritis
captus erit	capti erunt

## IMPERATIVE

*Present.*

2d pers. capere	capimini
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*Future*

2d pers. capitor	
3d pers. capitor	capiuntor

## INFINITIVE

*Pres* capi*Perf.* captus esse*Fut.* captum iri

## PARTICIPLE

*Perf.* captus*Fut.* capiendus

## CONTRACTED FORMS

When the perfect stem ends in *v*, the *v* is sometimes dropped, and usually the two vowels thus brought together contract into one.

a. Perfects in *-āvī*, *-ēvī*, and *-ōvī*, and the other tenses based on the same stem, sometimes (apparently) drop *ve*, *vē*, or *vi* before *r* or *s*.

Examples: *laudāstī* for *laudāvistī*; *laudāsse* for *laudāvisse*; *dēlērunt* for *dēlēvērunt*; *nōrim* for *nōverim*.

b. Perfects in *-ivī*, and the other tenses based on the same stem, sometimes drop *v* in all forms. When the resulting combination is *iis* it usually contracts to *is*.

Examples: *audiī* for *audīvī*; *audieram* for *audīveram*; *audisse* for *audīvisse*.

## DEPONENT VERBS

Deponent verbs have passive forms with active meanings. But the future passive participle is passive in sense, and the perfect participle is sometimes so. On the other hand they have the following active forms: future infinitive, present and future participles, gerund, supine.

Of the following verbs the principal parts, indicative, subjunctive, and imperative are precisely the same as those for the passive voice of the verbs already given for the corresponding conjugations.

*hortor, urge*      *vereor, fear*      *sequor, follow*      *partior, share*

## INFINITIVE

<i>Pres.</i> <i>hortārī</i>	<i>verērī</i>	<i>sequī</i>	<i>partīrī</i>
<i>Perf.</i> <i>hortātus esse</i>	<i>veritus esse</i>	<i>secūtus esse</i>	<i>partītus esse</i>
<i>Fut.</i> <i>hortātūrus (esse)</i>	<i>veritūrus (esse)</i>	<i>secūtūrus (esse)</i>	<i>partitūrus (esse)</i>

## PARTICIPLE

<i>Pres.</i> <i>hortāns</i>	<i>verēns</i>	<i>sequēns</i>	<i>partiēns</i>
<i>Perf.</i> <i>hortātus</i>	<i>veritus</i>	<i>secūtus</i>	<i>partītus</i>
<i>Fut.</i> <i>hortātūrus</i>	<i>veritūrus</i>	<i>secūtūrus</i>	<i>partitūrus</i>
<i>Fut. Pass.</i> <i>hortandus</i>	<i>verendus</i>	<i>sequendus</i>	<i>partiendus</i>

## GERUND

*hortandī, -ō, etc.*      *verendī, etc.*      *sequendī, etc.*      *partiendī, etc.*

## SUPINE

*hortātum, -tū*      *veritum, -tū*      *secūtum, -tū*      *partitum, -tū*

## SEMI-DEPONENT VERBS

Semi-deponent verbs have active forms for the tenses based on the present stem, passive forms for those based on the perfect stem.

They are:

*audeō, audēre, ausus sum, dare*  
*gaudeō, gaudēre, gāvīsus sum, rejoice*  
*soleō, solēre, solitus sum, be accustomed*  
*fidō, fidere, fīsus sum, trust*

## PERIPHRASTIC CONJUGATION

The active periphrastic conjugation expresses *future* or *intended* action. It is formed by combining the future active participle with the verb **sum**: thus,

*Pres. laudātūrus sum, I am about to praise, I intend to praise,*

*Imp. laudātūrus eram, I was about to praise, I intended to praise, etc.*

The passive periphrastic conjugation expresses *obligation* or *necessity*. It is formed by combining the future passive participle with the verb **sum**: thus,

*Pres. laudandus sum, I am to be (must be) praised, I have to be praised.*

*Imp. laudandus eram, I was to be praised, I had to be praised, etc.*

## IRREGULAR VERBS

## SUM AND ITS COMPOUNDS

For the conjugation of **sum** see 66. **Sum** is inflected in the same way when compounded with the prepositions **ad, dē, in, inter, ob, prae, sub, super**. **Praesum** has a present participle, **praesēns**.

In **absum**, **sum** is inflected in the same way, but **ā** is used for **ab** before **f**, giving **āfui, āfutūrus**, etc. There is a present participle **absēns**.

In **prōsum**, **sum** is inflected in the same way, but the preposition **prō** has its original form **prōd** before all forms of **sum** beginning with **e**; as, **prōdesse, prōderam**. The present tense is, **prōsum, prōdes, prōdest, prōsumus, prōdestis, prōsunt**.

**Possum**, *be able, can*, is a compound of **pot-** and **sum**.

Principal parts: **possum, posse, potui**

	INDICATIVE	SUBJUNCTIVE
<i>Pres.</i>	<b>possum, potes, potest</b>	<b>possim</b>
	<b>possumus, potestis, possunt</b>	
<i>Imp</i>	<b>poteram</b>	<b>possem</b>
<i>Fut.</i>	<b>poterō</b>	
<i>Perf.</i>	<b>potui</b>	<b>potuerim</b>
<i>Plup.</i>	<b>potueram</b>	<b>potuissem</b>
<i>Fut. Perf.</i>	<b>potuerō</b>	

INFINITIVE		PARTICIPLE
<i>Pres.</i>	posse	<i>Pres.</i> potēns
<i>Perf.</i>	potuisse	

ferō, ferre, tulī, lātum, bear

### ACTIVE VOICE

INDICATIVE		SUBJUNCTIVE
<i>Pres.</i>	ferō, fers, fert, ferimus, fertis, ferunt	feram
<i>Imp.</i>	ferēbam	ferrem
<i>Fut.</i>	feram	
<i>Perf.</i>	tulī	tulerim
<i>Plup.</i>	tuleram	tulissem
<i>Fut. Perf.</i>	tulerō	

IMPERATIVE	INFINITIVE	PARTICIPLE
<i>Pres.</i> fer     ferte	<i>Pres.</i> ferre	<i>Pres.</i> ferēns
<i>Fut.</i> fertō   fertōte	<i>Perf.</i> tulisse	<i>Fut.</i> lātūrus
fertō   feruntō	<i>Fut.</i> lātūrus (esse)	

GERUND	SUPINE
ferendī, etc.	lātum, -tū

### PASSIVE VOICE

INDICATIVE		SUBJUNCTIVE
<i>Pres.</i>	feror, ferris, fertur ferimur, feriminī, feruntur	ferar
<i>Imp.</i>	ferēbar	ferrer
<i>Fut.</i>	ferar	
<i>Perf.</i>	lātus sum	lātus sim
<i>Plup.</i>	lātus eram	lātus essem
<i>Fut. Perf.</i>	lātus erō	

IMPERATIVE	INFINITIVE	PARTICIPLE
<i>Pres.</i> ferre,     feriminī	<i>Pres.</i> ferrī	<i>Perf.</i> lātus
<i>Fut.</i> fertor	<i>Perf.</i> lātus esse	
fertor,   feruntor	<i>Fut.</i> lātum irī	<i>Fut.</i> ferendus

volō, velle, voluī, *be willing*  
 nōlō, nōlle, nōluī, *be unwilling*  
 mālō, mälle, māluī, *prefer*

## INDICATIVE

<i>Pres.</i>	volō	nōlō	mālō
	vīs	nōn vīs	māvīs
	vult	nōn vult	māvult
	volumus	nōlumus	mālumus
	vultis	nōn vultis	māvultis
	volunt	nōlunt	mālunt
<i>Imp.</i>	volēbam	nōlēbam	mālēbam
<i>Fut.</i>	volam	nōlam	mālam
<i>Perf.</i>	voluī	nōluī	māluī
<i>Plup.</i>	volueram	nōlueram	mālueram
<i>Fut. Perf.</i>	voluerō	nōluerō	māluerō

## SUBJUNCTIVE

<i>Pres.</i>	velim	nōlim	mālim
<i>Imp.</i>	vellem	nōllem	māllem
<i>Perf.</i>	voluerim	nōluerim	māluerim
<i>Plup.</i>	voluissem	nōluissem	māluissem

## IMPERATIVE

<i>Pres.</i>	nōlī	nōlite
<i>Fut.</i>	nōlitō	nōlitōte
	nōlitō	nōluntō

## INFINITIVE

<i>Pres. velle</i>	nōlle	mālle
<i>Perf. voluisse</i>	nōluisse	māluisse

## PARTICIPLE

<i>Pres. volēns</i>	nōlēns
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**Fiō**, *be made, be done, become, happen*, is the irregular passive of **faciō**, *make*. Note the **i** before all vowels, except before **e** in the combination **-er**.

Principal parts: **fiō, fierī, factus sum**

## INDICATIVE

## SUBJUNCTIVE

<i>Pres.</i>	fiō, fis, fit fimus, fitis, fiunt	fiam
<i>Imp.</i>	fiēbam	fierem
<i>Fut.</i>	fiam	
<i>Perf.</i>	factus sum	factus sim
<i>Plup.</i>	factus eram	factus essem
<i>Fut. Perf.</i>	factus erō	



## IMPERATIVE

*Pres.* fī, fīte

## INFINITIVE

*Pres.* fierī*Perf.* factus esse*Fut.* factum irī

## PARTICIPLE

*Perf.* factus*Fut.* faciendus

eō, ire, iī, itum, go

## INDICATIVE

*Pres.* eō, īs, it,  
īmus, ītis, eunt*Imp.* ībam*Fut.* ībō*Perf.* iī for īvī*Plup.* ieram*Fut. Per.* ierō

## SUBJUNCTIVE

eam

irem

ierim

iissem or issem

## IMPERATIVE

*Pres.* ī, īte*Fut.* itō, itōte  
itō, euntō

## INFINITIVE

*Pres.* ire*Perf.* iisse or isse*Fut.* itūrus (esse)

## PARTICIPLE

*Pres.* iēns (*Gen.* euntis)*Fut.* itūrus

## GERUND

eundī, etc.

## SUPINE

itum, -tū

a. In the tenses based on the perfect stem, **ii** usually contracts to **i** before **s**.

**Dō, dare, dedī, datum, give**, is conjugated like a verb of the first conjugation, except that the stem-vowel is regularly short **a**. **ā** appears only in the following active forms,—**dās, dā, dāns**.

## DEFECTIVE VERBS

The most important of these are the perfects **meminī, I remember**; **ōdī, I hate**; and **coeptī, I have begun**. Notice that **meminī** and **ōdī** have the meanings of presents. Their pluperfects and future perfects have the meanings of imperfects and futures.

## INDICATIVE

*Perf.* meminī*Plup.* memineram*Fut. Perf.* meminērō

ōdī

ōderam

ōderō

coeptī

coeperam

coeperō

## SUBJUNCTIVE

<i>Perf.</i>	meminerim	ōderim	coeperim
<i>Plup.</i>	meminissem	ōdissem	coepissem

## IMPERATIVE

<i>Sing.</i>	mementō
<i>Plur.</i>	mementōte

## INFINITIVE

<i>Perf.</i>	meminisse	ōdisse	coepisse
<i>Fut.</i>		ōsūrus (esse)	coeptūrus (esse)

## PARTICIPLE

<i>Perf.</i>	ōsus	coeptus
<i>Fut.</i>	ōsūrus	coeptūrus

a. Instead of *coepī* the passive form *coeptus sum* is regularly used when a passive infinitive depends on it. Example: *laudārī coeptus est, he began to be praised.*

## 87.

## IMPERSONAL VERBS

Impersonal verbs correspond to English impersonals with *it*. They have no personal subject, but most of them take as subject a substantive clause or sometimes a neuter pronoun. They appear only in the third person singular of the indicative and subjunctive tenses, the present and perfect infinitives, and occasionally in the participles and gerund. They are:—

a. Most verbs expressing actions of nature; as *pluit, it rains.*

b. The following, which are exclusively impersonal: *decet, it becomes; libet, it pleases; licet, it is permitted; miseret, it causes pity; oportet, it is right; paenitet, it repents; piget, it displeases; pudet, it shames; rēfert, it concerns; taedet, it wearies.* All of these except *rēfert* belong to the second conjugation.

c. Personal verbs used impersonally with a special meaning; as *accēdit, it is added, from accēdō, I approach.*

d. The passives of most intransitive verbs; as *pugnātur, it is fought.*

## CASES WITH PREPOSITIONS

**Ablative.** The following prepositions govern the ablative: **ab**, **absque**, **cōram**, **cum**, **dē**, **ex**, **prae**, **prō**, **sine**, **tenus**.

*a.* The forms **ab** and **ex** must be used before words beginning with a vowel or **h**. It is always safe to use **ā** and **ē** before words beginning with a consonant, though **ab** and **ex** are often found.

*b.* **Cum** is enclitic with the personal and reflexive pronouns, and usually with the relative and interrogative.

**Accusative or Ablative.** **In** and **sub** with the accusative imply motion from outside *into* and *under*, respectively. **Subter** and **super** sometimes govern the ablative.

**Accusative.** All other prepositions govern the accusative.

# VOCABULARY

Abandon, **dēserō**.

able, be able, **possum**.

about, **dē**.

above, **suprā**.

acceptable, **acceptus**.

accomplish, **faciō**.

according to, *expressed by ablative of*  
*accordance*.

(account), on account of, **propter**.

accuse, **accūsō**.

across, **trāns**.

(action), ready for action, **expeditus**.

adopt, see "use".

advance (*transitive*), **prōpōnō**, (*intrans.*)  
**prōgredior**.

advance into, **subeō**.

advantageous, **opportūnus**.

affair, **rēs**.

afraid, be afraid, **timeō**.

after, (*preposition*) **post**, (*conjunction*)  
**postquam**.

afterward, **postea**.

against **contrā**.

aggregate, **summa**

aid, (*noun*) **auxilium**, **subsidiūm**, (*verb*)  
**iuvō**, **adiuvō**.

all, **omnis**.

allow, **patior**.

be allowed, **licet**.

ally, **socius**.

almost, **prope**.

along, **secundum**.

already, **iam**.

also, **quoque**, **etiam**, **item**, and also,  
**atque**.

although, **cum**.

always, **semper**.

ambush, **insidiae**.

among, **apud**, **in**.

ancestral, **patrius**.

and, **et**, **atque**, **ac**, **-que**.

and so, **itaque**.

announce, **nūntiō**.

another, **alius**.

appoint, **cōstituō**.

approach, (*noun*) **adventus**, (*verb*) **ad-**  
**propinquō**.

archer, **sagittārius**.

arms, **arma**.

army, **exercitus**.

around, **circum**.

arouse, **incitō**, **inferō**, **permovēō**.

arrange, bring about, **cūrō**.

arrival, **adventus**.

arrive, **perveniō**.

artillery, **tormenta**.

as, **ut**, **prō**.

as . . . as possible, **quam** followed by *super-*  
*lative*.

ascend, **ascendō**.

ascent, **ascēsus**.

ask, **rogō**.

ask for, **petō**.

assault, **oppugnō**.

assemble, **conveniō**.

assert, carry out, **adsequor**.

assist, **sublevō**.

assume, **sūmō**.

at the foot of, **sub**.

attack, (*noun*) **impetus**, (*verb*) **adgredior**,  
**laccēsō**, **oppugnō**, **adorior**.

attempt, **cōnor**, **temptō**.

authority, **auctōritās**, **imperium**.

auxiliaries, **auxilia**.

avenge, **ulciscor**.

avoid, **vītō**.

await, **expectō**.

away, turn away, **avertō**.

be away, **absum**.

Baggage, **impedimenta**.

barbarians, **barbari**.

bark, **cortex**.

battering ram, **ariēs**.

battle, **proelium**, **pugna**.

battle line, **aciēs**.

be, **sum**.

beam, **trabs**.

bear, carry, **ferō, perferō**.  
 because, **quod**.  
 before (*preposition*) **prō**, (*adverb*) **anteā**,  
 (*conjunction*) **priusquam**.  
 beg, beg for, **petō**.  
 began, **coepī**.  
 begin battle, **proelium committere**.  
 (beginning), the beginning of summer,  
 see "summer."  
 (behalf), on behalf of, **prō**.  
 behind, **post**.  
 best, **optimus**.  
 between, **inter**.  
 bid, **liceor**.  
 boldly, **audācter**.  
 boldness, **audācia**.  
 bound, **contineō**.  
 brave, **fortis**.  
 bravely, **fortiter**.  
 bravery, **virtūs**.  
 break down, **rescindō, refringō**.  
 bridge, **pōns**.  
 bring, **comportō, cōnferō, referō,**  
**addūcō**.  
 bring back, **redūcō**.  
 bring upon, **inferō**.  
 bring up the rear, **agmen claudere**.  
 brother, **frāter**, for (his) brother, broth-  
 erly, **frāternus**.  
 burn, **incendō**.  
 but, **autem, sed**.  
 buy, **redimō**.  
 by, **ā, ab**.  
 Call, **appellō**.  
 camp, **castra**, camp follower, **cālō**.  
 can, am able, **possum**.  
 captive, **captivus**.  
 capture, **capiō, potior, expugnō**.  
 carefully, **diligenter**.  
 carry away, **abdūcō**.  
 case, **causa**.  
 cause, **causa**.  
 cavalry, **equitātus, equitēs**.  
 centurion, **centuriō**.  
 chain, **vinculum**.  
 change, **commūtātiō**.  
 character, **littera**.  
 check, **tardō**.  
 children, **liberī, puerī**.  
 choose, **dēligō**.

city, **urbs**.  
 client, **cliēns**.  
 cliff, **rūpēs**.  
 close, **claudō**.  
 cohort, **cohors**.  
 collect, **cōgō, condūcō, cōnferō**.  
 come, come up, **veniō**.  
 come upon, **pervenio ad**.  
 come out, **exeō**.  
 comfort, **cōnsōlor**.  
 coming, **adventus**.  
 command, (*noun*) **imperātum, imper-**  
**ium**, (*verb*) **imperō**.  
 be in command of, **praesum**.  
 commander, **imperātor**.  
 common people, **plēbs, vulgus**.  
 compassion, **clēmēntia**.  
 compel, **cōgō**.  
 complain, **queror**.  
 complete, **perficiō**.  
 conceal, **occultō, cēlō**.  
 concealment, in concealment, **in occultō**.  
 confusion, **tumultus**.  
 consider, **habeō**.  
 conspiracy, **coniūrātiō**.  
 conspire, **coniūrō**.  
 construct, **perdūcō, iaciō, exstruō**.  
 consul, **cōsul**.  
 contempt, **contemptus**.  
 country, **finēs**.  
 courage, **virtus**.  
 course, **iter**.  
 cover, **tegimentum**.  
 covered with woods, **silvestris**.  
 critical, **necessārius**.  
 cross, **trānseō**.  
 crowded together, **cōnfertus**.  
 cry, **vōx**.  
 culture, **cultus**.  
 custom, **īnstitūtum, mōs, cōnsuētūdō**.  
 cut off, **interclūdō**.  
 cut to pieces, **concidō**.  
 Dare, **audeō**.  
 daughter, **filia**.  
 day, **diēs**.  
 the day following, **postridiē**.  
 daybreak, **prima lūx**.  
 death, **mors**.  
 debtors, **obaerātī**.  
 deceive, **dēcipiō**.

defeat, **pellō**.  
 defend, **dēfendō**, **mūniō**.  
 defender, **dēfēnsor**.  
 delay, (*noun*) **mora**, (*verb*) **moror**.  
 demand, **flāgitō**, **poscō**.  
 dense, **dēnsus**.  
 departure, **profectiō**.  
 deprive, **dēspoliō**.  
 descend from, **orior**.  
 descendant of, **prōgnātus**.  
 deserve, **mereor**.  
 desire, **studēō**.  
 desirous, **cupidus**.  
 detachment, **statiō**.  
 devastate, **vāstō**.  
 device, **machinātiō**.  
 devotion, **studium**.  
 differ, **differō**.  
 difficult, **difficilis**.  
 difficulty, **periculum**.  
 with the greatest difficulty, **aegerrimē**.  
 direct, **praecipio**, **imperō**.  
 direction, **pars**.  
 disaster, **calamitās**.  
 disclose, **ēnūntiō**.  
 discover, **comperiō**, **inveniō**.  
 disloyal, **sēditiōsus**.  
 dismiss, **dimitto**.  
 disposition, **animus**.  
 distant, be distant, **absum**.  
 ditch, **fossa**.  
 division, **pāgus**.  
 do, **faciō**.  
 double, **duplex**.  
 draw up, **instruō**.  
 drive, **compellō**.  
 drive back, **repellō**, **reiciō**.  
 drive out, **expellō**.

Each, each man, **quisque**.  
 each other, differ from each other, **inter sē differre**. Give to each other, **inter sē dare**.  
 eagerness, **cupiditās**.  
 early, in early times, **antīquitus**.  
 easily, **facile**.  
 easy, **facilis**. Very easy, **perfacilis**.  
 eight, **octō**.  
 eighteen, **duodēviginti**.  
 elate, **tollō**.  
 embassy, **lēgātiō**.

encamp, **cōnsidō**.  
 end, **fīnis**.  
 endure, **perferō**.  
 enemy, **hostis**.  
 entire, **tōtus**.  
 entreaty, **prex**.  
 envoy, **lēgātus**.  
 envy, **invidia**.  
 equal, **adaequō**.  
 escape, **sē ēripere**.  
 especially well, **ēgregiē**.  
 evening, **vesper**.  
 every, **omnis**.  
 excuse, **condōnō**.  
 exhausted, **cōnfectus**.  
 expectation, **opiniō**.  
 expense, **sūmptus**.  
 experience, **ūsus**.  
 extend, **pertineō**.  
 extinction, **interneciō**.  
 extraordinary, **singulāris**.

Fact, **rēs**.  
 fallen, *pres. participle of* **iaceō**.  
 familiar with, **perītus**.  
 far, **longē**.  
 fasten together, **conligō**.  
 father, **pater**.  
 father-in-law, **socer**.  
 favor, **faveō**.  
 fear, (*noun*) **timor**, (*verb*) **vereor**, **timeō**.  
 few, **paucī**.  
 fickleness, **mōbilitās**.  
 field, **ager**.  
 fiercely, **ācriter**.  
 fight, **pugnō**, **contendō**.  
 find, **reperiō**.  
 first, **primus**.  
 at first, **primō**.  
 five, **quīnque**.  
 five hundred, **quīngenti**.  
 flee, **perfugiō**, **profugiō**, **fugiō**.  
 flight, **fuga**.  
 flow, **fluō**.  
 follow, **sequor**, **subsequor**.  
 following, the day following, **postridiē**.  
 foot, **pēs**. At the foot of, **sub**.  
 for, (*conjunctive*) **nam**, (*prep.*) **ad**, **in**, *because of*, **dē**.  
 foraging, **pābulātiō**.



force, **vīs**.  
 forces, **cōpiae**.  
 fording, ford, **vadum**.  
 forest, **silva**.  
 forget, **oblīviscor**.  
 form, **īnstruō**.  
 former, **vetus, antiqus**.  
 fortifications, **mūnitiō**.  
 fortify, **commūniō, mūniō**.  
 four, **quattuor**.  
 fourth, **quartus**.  
 freely, **liberē**.  
 friend, **amicus**.  
 friendly, **amicus**.  
 friendship, **amicitia**.  
 frighten, **commoveō**.  
 from, **ā, ab, dē, ē, ex**.  
 from each other, **inter sē**.  
 from all sides, **undique**.  
 from there, **inde**.  
 fugitives, **fugientēs**.

Gain possession of, **potior**.  
 garrison, **praesidium**.  
 gate, **porta**.  
 gather, **conveniō**.  
 give, **dō**.  
 give up, **trādō, dēdō, permittō**.  
 go, **eō, prōcēdō**.  
 go forth, **exeō**.  
 grain, **frūmentum**.  
 grain supplies, **rēs frūmentāria**.  
 grandfather, **avus**.  
 great, **magnus**.  
 guard, **praesidium**.  
 guide, **dux**.

Half way, half way up, **medius**, *in agreement with noun*.

hand, **manus**.  
 happen, **accidō**.  
 hard pressed, be hard pressed, *passive of*  
**urgeō**.  
 harm, **maleficium**.  
 hasten, **contendō**.  
 hate, **ōdi**.  
 have, **habeō**.  
 he, (*esp. in oblique cases*) **is, hic, ille**.  
 hedge, **saepēs**.  
 height, **altitūdō**.  
 helmet, **galea**.

helpful, *dative of* **ūsus**.  
 hem in, **contineō**.  
 hesitate, **dubitō**.  
 high, **altus**.  
 higher, **superior**.  
 hill, **collis**.  
 hinder, **prohibeō, dēterreō, impediō**.  
 hindrance, **impedimentum**.  
 hire, **condūcō**.  
 his, **suus**: *genitive of is, ille, hic*.  
 hither, **citerior**.  
 hold, **obtimeō, teneō**.  
 hold out, **pandō**.  
 home, **domus**.  
 honor, **honor**.  
 hope, **spēs**.  
 horse, **equus**.  
 horseman, **eques**.  
 hostage, **obses**.  
 hour, **hōra**.  
 however, **autem**.  
 how great, **quantus**.  
 hundred, one hundred, **centum**.  
 hurl, **coniciō**.

If, **sī**.  
 impede, **impediō**.  
 import, **inferō**.  
 importance, is of importance, **interest**.  
 in, **in**.  
 in chains, **ex vinculis**.  
 in order that, **ut**.  
 increase, **amplificō**.  
 incredible, **incrēdibilis**.  
 infantry, **peditēs**.  
 inferior, **inferior**.  
 inflict, **inferō**.  
 influence, (*noun*), **auctōritās**, (*verb*),  
**addūcō, commoveō, impellō**.  
 influential, to be more influential, **plūs**  
**posse**. To be very influential, **plūri-**  
**mum posse**.  
 inform, **certiōrem** (-ēs), **facere**.  
 inhabit, **incolō**.  
 injury, **iniūria**.  
 inspire, **inferō**.  
 into, **in**.

Javelin, **pilum, tēlum**.  
 jeer, **inrideō**.  
 journey, **iter**.



Keep, **contineō, retineō.**

keep away, **prohibeō.**

keep apart, **distineō.**

keep silent, **taceō.**

kill, **occidō, interficiō.**

king, **rēx.**

kinsmen, **cōnsanguinei.**

know, **intellegō, cognōscō, sciō.**

knowledge, **scientia.**

Lack, be lacking, **dēsum,**

lake, **lacus.**

land, **ager.**

large, **agnus.**

large number, **multitūdō.**

last, **proximē.**

lavish giving, **largitiō.**

law, **lēx.**

lay waste, **populor, vāstō, dēpopulor.**

lay aside, **proiciō.**

lead, **dūcō.**

lead through, lead across, **trāducō.**

lead against, **addūcō.**

lead out, **ēdūcō.**

lead back, **redūcō.**

leader, **dux.**

leadership, **principātus.**

learn, **cognōscō, inveniō.**

leave, leave behind, **relinquō, (go from),  
exeō.**

legion, **legiō.**

lessen, make less, **remittō.**

letter, **litterae.**

levy, **cōnscribō.**

lieutenant, **lēgātus.**

light, **levis.**

light armed, **levis armātūrae.**

like, **cōnsimilis.**

line of battle, **aciēs.**

little, a little, **paulō, paulum.**

live, **incolō.**

locate, **conlocō.**

love, **amor.**

lower (nearer), **citerior.**

Magistrate, **magistrātus.**

make, **faciō.**

make war on, **bellum inferre.**

make known, **significō.**

man, **homō.**

many, **multī.**

march, (*noun*) **iter, (verb) iter facere.**

marsh, **palūs, aestuārium.**

meal, **molita cibāria.**

meet, **conveniō.**

memory, **memoria.**

mention, **nōminō.**

messenger, **nūntius.**

midnight, **media nox.**

mile, **mille passūs.**

military, **militāris.**

military affairs, **rēs militāris.**

mind, **animus.**

month, **mēnsis.**

more, **plūs, amplius.**

most of, **plērique.**

mound, **tumulus agger.**

mountain, **mōns.**

move, **moveō.**

move forward, **prōmoveō.**

multitude, **multitūdō.**

muster-rolls, **tabulae.**

Nation, **gēns, nātiō.**

nature, **nātūra.**

near, **propinquus.**

nearest, **proximus.**

nearness, **propinquitās.**

necessary, *dative of* **ūsus.**

neighboring, **finitimus.**

neighbors, neighboring people, **finitimī.**

next, **posterus.**

next day, **postridiē.**

night, **nox:** by night, **noctū.**

no **nūllus.**

no one, **nēmō.**

not, **nōn.**

not yet, **nōndum.**

number, **numerus:** great number,  
**multitūdō.**

numerous, **crēber.**

Obey, do, **faciō.**

observe, **perspicō.**

occupy, use, **ūtor.**

ocean, **Oceanus.**

offend, **offendō.**

often, **saepe.**

old, old time, **prīstinus.**

old man, **senex.**

old men, **maiōrēs nātū.**

on, **in.**

on one side, **ūnā ex parte**.  
 on account of, **propter**.  
 on this side of, **citrā**.  
 one, **ūnus**.  
 one . . . another, *expressed by forms of*  
**alius**.  
 opinion, **existimātiō**.  
 opportunity, **facultās**.  
 opposite, **adversus**.  
 order, **iubeō, imperō**: in order that,  
**ut**: without the order, **iniussū**.  
 osier, **vimen**.  
 other, **reliquus**.  
 ought, **dēbeō**.  
 our, **noster**.  
 out of, **ē, ex**.  
 outrage, **indignitās**.  
 outside, outside of, **extrā**.  
 over, (because of) **ex**.  
 overcome, **cōnficiō**.  
 overrun, **vexō**.  
 overtake, **cōnsequor**.  
 own, one's own, **suus**.  
  
 Panic-stricken, **perterritus**.  
 part, **pars**.  
 pass, **angustiae**.  
 peace, **pāx**.  
 people, **populus**.  
 persuade, **persuadeō**.  
 pierce, **trānsfigō**.  
 pile, **acervus**.  
 pitch, **pōnō**.  
 place, (*noun*), **locus**, (*verb*), **conlocō**,  
**pōnō, coniciō**.  
 place in command of, **praeficiō**.  
 plan, **cōnsilium**.  
 plead, **dīcō**.  
 pleading, **dictiō**.  
 plunder, **praedor**.  
 plundering, **populātiō**.  
 popularity, **grātia**.  
 position, **locus**.  
 power, **potestās**.  
 powerful, the more powerful, **potentiōrēs**:  
 to be very powerful, **plūrimum valēre**  
**largiter posse**.  
 prepare, **comparō**.  
 prevent, **prohibeō**.  
 price, **pretium**.  
 private, **privātus**.

promise, **polliceor**.  
 property, *neuter plur. of* **suus**.  
 protect, **cōnservō**.  
 protection, **praesidium, fidēs**.  
 province, **prōvincia**.  
 public, **pūblicus**.  
 punish, visit with punishment, **supplicio**  
**adficere**.  
 punishment, **poena, supplicium**.  
 purpose, for the purpose of, **causā, ut**  
*with subjunctive*.  
 push on, **contendō**.  
 put, (make) **faciō**.  
 put on, **induō**.  
 put to flight, **in fugam conicere**.

Quickly, **celeriter**.

Raft, **ratis**.  
 rampart, **vāllum, agger, mūrus**.  
 reach, *see "arrive."*  
 ready, **parātus**.  
 ready for action, **expeditus**.  
 rear, **novissimus**.  
 rear line, **novissimum agmen, novis-**  
**simī**. Bring up the rear, **agmen**  
**claudere**.  
 reason, **causa**.  
 recall, **revocō**.  
 receive, **recipiō**.  
 recent, **recēns**.  
 records, **tabulae**.  
 redoubt, **castellum**.  
 reduce, **redigō**.  
 refrain, **temperō, abstineō, supersedeō**.  
 regard, **habeō**.  
 region, **locus**.  
 regret, **dolor**.  
 remaining, **reliquus**.  
 remarkable, **incrēdibilis**.  
 remember, **reminiscor**.  
 remove, **removeō, dētrahō**.  
 renew, **redintegrō**.  
 reply, **respondeō**.  
 report, **ēnūntiō, nūntiō, renūntiō**.  
 reputation, **opiniō**.  
 reserves, **subsidiā**.  
 resist, **resistō**.  
 resources, **facultātēs**.  
 rest of, **reliquus**. The rest, **reliqui**.  
 restore, **restituō**.

restrain, **contineō**, **coerceō**.

retain, **retineō**.

retreat, **pedem referre**, **sē recipere**.

return, **revertor**, **redeō**.

revolution, **rēs novae**.

right, **iūs**.

river, **flūmen**.

road, **iter**.

rout, **prōpellō**, **prōturbō**, **pellō**.

royal power, **rēgnum**.

rumor, **rūmor**.

runaway slave, **fugitīvus**.

Same, **idem**.

say, **dīcō**.

scout, **explōrātor**.

see, **videō**, **cōspicor**, **perspicīō**, **cōspiciō**.

seem, **videor**.

seize, **occupō**.

self, himself, themselves, (*reflexive*) **suī**.

senate, **senātus**.

send, **mittō**.

send ahead, **praemittō**.

send up, **submitō**.

separate, **dīvidō**.

serve, be, **sum**.

set out, **proficiscor**, **ēgredior**.

set up, **cōstituō**.

seventh, **septimus**.

several, **nōn nullī**.

shield, **scūtum**.

ship, **nāvis**.

show, **ūtor**, **dēmōnstrō**.

side, **pars**. On all sides, **omnibus ex partibus**.

signal, **signum**.

silent, keep silent, **taceō**.

since, **cum**, **quod**.

six, **sex**.

sixty, **sexāgintā**.

slavery, **servitūs**.

skirmish, **proelium**.

slight, **parvulus**.

slope, **vergō**.

sluggishness, **lēnitās**.

small, **parvus**.

small stature, **brevitās corporum**.

snatch, **dētrahō**.

so, **ita**, **tam**. And so, **itaque**. So

large, so great, **tantus**. So that, **ut**.

soldier, **mīles**.

some, **nōn nullī**, **quīdam**.

son, **filius**.

soon, promptly, **celeriter**.

sortie, **excursiō**, **eruptiō**.

source, source of contempt, *dative of contemptus*.

spare, **cōservō**.

speak, **dīcō**, **verba faciō**.

speed, **celeritās**.

spring from, **orior**.

sprung from, **prōgnātus**.

stand one's ground, **subsistō**.

stand upon, **instō**.

standard, **vexillum**.

standard bearer, **signifer**.

startle, **commoveō**.

state, **cīvitās**.

station, **dispōnō**, **conlocō**, **cōstituō**.

stature, **statūra**.

stone, **lapis**, **saxum**.

storm, take by storm, **expugnō**.

sudden, **repentinus**.

suitable, **idōneus**.

summer, **aestās**. At the beginning of

summer, **initā aestāte**.

summon, **adhibeō**, **arcessō**.

suppliant, **supplex**.

supply, **cōpia**.

support, **alō**.

supreme authority, **rēgnum**.

surpass, **praecēdō**, **praestō**.

surrender, **trādō**, **dēdō**, **sē dēdere**.

surround, **circumveniō**.

suspicion, **suspiciō**.

swamp, **palūs**.

sword, **gladius**.

Take, **portō**.

take to flight, **sē fugae mandāre**.

talk, **ōrātiō**.

taunt, **increpitō**.

tax, **vectigal**.

ten, **decem**.

tenth, **decimus**.

territories, **finēs**.

than, **quam**.

that, (*demonstrative*) **is**, (*conjunction*) **ut**.

that not, **nē**.

their, *genitive plur. of is*, **hic**, or **ille**: **suus**.

then, **deinde**.  
 there, **eō, ibi**.  
 thing, **rēs**.  
 think, **existimō, arbitror**.  
 third, **tertius**.  
 this, **hic, is**.  
 thither, **eō**.  
 thousand, **mille**.  
 three, **trēs**.  
 through, **per**.  
 throw, **proiciō, iaciō, adigō**.  
 throw down, **manū ēmittere**.  
 thus, **ita**.  
 ten, **decem**.  
 till, **ad**.  
 time, **tempus**.  
 to, **ad**.  
 together, **ūnā**.  
 top, the top of, **summus** *in agreement*  
*with noun*.  
 touch, **attingō**.  
 toward, **in, ad, sub**.  
 tower, **turris**.  
 town, **oppidum**.  
 townsmen, townspeople, **oppidānī**.  
 transport, **subvehō**.  
 tribe, **civitas**.  
 tribune, **tribūnus**.  
 troops, **cōpiaē**.  
 true, **vērū**.  
 trumpet, **tuba**.  
 try, **cōnor**.  
 turn, **convertō**.  
 turn away, **āvertō**.  
 twelfth, **duodecimus**.  
 twelve, **duodecim**.  
 twenty, **viginti**.  
 two, **duo**.

Unawares, **inopināns**.  
 under, **sub, in**.  
 undertake, **suscipio**.  
 unfavorable, **inīquus**.  
 unfriendly, **inimicus**.  
 uniformly, **aequāliter**.  
 unprotected, **nūdātus**.  
 unusual, **ēgregius**.  
 unwilling, be unwilling, **nōlō**.  
 upon, **in**.  
 upper, **superior**.  
 upper Gaul, **Gallia ulterior**.

use, **utor**.

Valor, **virtūs**.

very, often expressed by putting the word  
 it modifies in the superlative e.g., very  
 brave, **fortissimus**.

very easy, **perfacilis**.

veteran, **veterānus**.

victor, **victor**.

view, **prōspectus**.

village, **vicus**.

visit with punishment, **supplicio ad-**  
**ficere**.

Wage, **gerō**.

wagon, **carrus**.

wait, wait for, **expectō**.

wall, **mūrus**.

war, **bellum**. Carry on war, **bellō**.

To make war on, **bellum inferre**.

warn, **moneō**.

waste, lay waste, **populor, vastō**.

watch, **vigilia**.

weapon, **tēlum**.

weave, **intexō**.

weight, **pondus**.

what, **quis, quī**.

when, **cum, ubi**.

who, which, **quī**.

while, **dum**.

willing, be willing, **volō**.

wine, **vīnum**.

winter, spend the winter, **hiemō**.

winter quarters, **hiberna**.

wish, **volō**.

with, **cum**.

withdraw, (*intransitive*) **excēdō**. (*trans-*  
*sitive*) **dēdūcō**.

within, **in**.

without, **sine**.

withstand, **sustineō**.

witness, **testis**.

woman, **mulier**.

woods, **silva**.

work, **opus**.

wound, (*noun*) **vulnus**, (*verb*) **vulnerō**.

written, made out, **cōnfectus**.

wrong, **iniūria**.

Year, **annus**.

yoke, **iugum**.





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